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OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

From Liepsic to Berlin—The Museum and other Attractive Places—The Resort of Frederick the Great—The New Palace—The Legislature—The Castle at Berlin—Arts and Fancy Articles—The "Orphean"—Dresden—Its Palace, Museum, etc.

[The following is a duplicate of a letter written by Mr. Hopkins some three months ago, the original of which has not yet reached us.—ED. POST.]

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

From Liepsic to Berlin the road runs most of the way through a broad, rich plain; there are some swamps, and more timber than I have yet seen on this side of the Atlantic, except the Black Forest and Odenwald. The capital of Prussia is a magnificent city. Once more we luxuriate in wide, straight streets, square corners, and fresh modern houses; no burrowing into cellars or weaving through crooked alleys, or sorrowing over crumbling houses, castles and cathedrals; nor stirring up the bones of buried centuries, and inhaling the odor of decay. It is more American in the appearance of the houses, streets and people than London or Paris. One long, wide street is beautifully and appropriately called "Under the Linden." Down its centre is a gravelled promenade, some thirty feet wide, over-arched with Linden trees; there is a carriage way upon either side, and upon one side, between the promenade and the carriage way, is a smooth, unpaved way for equestrians. There are several streets in New Orleans and Savannah laid out in the same way; but the buildings here are far more costly and elegant, embracing the Castle, the King's and Crown Prince's palaces, and other splendid residences, and many fine hotels and stores.

THE MUSEUM AND AQUARIUM.

The Museum could well interest one for a week. It contains a magnificent display of the fine and useful arts, and ingenuity, industry and habits of all nations and all ages. It is a condensed history of the world, its progress in civilization from the first rude implements of stone, up through regular gradations of improvement and discovery. There are Egyptian gods, entire temples, mummies coffins &c., relics and curiosities from the oldest days of Greece and Rome, and from every clime and every period. Then there are paintings innumerable, from old and modern masters.

The aquarium is a fairy cave, wonderful in its construction and contents. You forget that you entered through a wide door way, and not through a crevice. The rugged rocks along the avenues and overhead are so wild and irregular, so covered with stalactites, there are so many side caves and waterfalls, that it looks like Mammoth Cave in miniature. All through are large vases with fish, and serpents of all kinds, and cages with all manner of birds.

POTSDAM AND ITS PALACES &C.—POLITICS.

A short railway ride brings us to the favorite resort of Frederick the Great. The old palace or castle is almost surrounded by a fine parade or drill ground. This morning, squads are maneuvering upon it and a superb band of forty performers are filling the air with delightful music. The buildings—including a large open court in the middle—cover what would equal one of the largest squares of a city. All the interest the place has, is its associations connected with grand "old Fritz." His family dining room, and in fact, all of his apartments are plain, by no means palatial. The Dukes of petty provinces live in more regal style. Such pictures as adorn the walls are not the most chaste, seen from an American stand-point. Conspicuous among them, are several portraits of his Italian mistress. His bed room is very spacious; and has some mementoes of his seven years war; such as his snuff box, boots, shaving aparatus, flute &c., used by him in his campaign. From this, through a narrow passage in the wall, with double doors, you come into a small room used by the King for private dining—when State secrets were to be discussed, or plans concocted. It is in a secluded corner, without any access, save as mentioned. To guard against intrusion or eaves-dropping, he stationed a guard at a door opening into the bed-room, and prevented the guard from hearing by closing the other door. In the middle of the table is a false top; and thence communication is had with the kitchen by means of a dumb-waiter. Thus this great, but eccentric man avoided the necessity of having servants present.

The new palace, built to controvert the rumors that his treasury was empty, about a mile distant, is exceedingly gorgeous. There is one room encased in beautiful marbles, another very large one, with walls, columns and ceiling, all shells and stones curiously and fantastically clustered. It is wonderful in ingenuity and richness, and is in itself, no mean cabinet of mineralogy and conchology. In one of his rooms here, he dined with his dogs, each had his chair and napkin, which are still preserved. Singular companions, but after all, more trusty and faithful than rulers, or the ruled often find. Here also is a concert room, ball room, theatre &c., all most extravagantly fitted up. There is also a profusion of paintings and statuary, and all that can adorn or attract, without limit or stint, the more expensive the better. If he had used the lamp of Aladdin he could scarcely have erected a more gorgeous palace.

The Kings favorite resort was "*Sans Souci*" a long, low, modest cottage-formed palace on a terraced but gradually sloping hill, looking down the tiers of orange groves and flowers into a grove of a thousand acres, with promenades radiating from the center, and fountains and statuary at every turn.

There are two other palaces at Potsdam, and one of the many churches built by the late King. This church outside is quite unattractive, a scattered pile, with a plain, square tower. But inside, it is enormously rich, without being at all gaudy. Over the altar table is a canopy which rests upon four fluted pillars of Siberian jasper, which alone are said to have cost $180,000, they were presented to the late King by the Emperor of Russia. In the center of this baldichin is a dove carved from ivory. In the dome over the chancel is Mosaic a thousand years old, purchased for some $200,000, and bought to adorn this temple.

The late King was very lavish in expending money in building churches, but the tradesmen and artizans reaped the benefit, and the taxes were cheerfully borne, and the ruler was much beloved. The feeling toward the present King has been negative. His success in the late war has made him more popular, but he is still thought to be too much subject to a bad Cabinet, and too greatly devoted to military movements and displays. The army is thought to be too large and the taxes too heavy. He looks every inch the soldier; brave, yet modest, for he rides in a plain two-horse carriage, in the undress uniform of a General. In the Legislature there is a popular branch, elected by free suffrage, unlimited by property or other qualification. We look in upon this body and are surprised at the plain apartment in which they assemble. There is scarcely a State Legislature in the Union that is not better accommodated. Yet the simplicity may be commendable. These are the representatives elected by the people, and of course could vote an appropriation for their own magnificence. But truer to their constituents than some Republicans known in history—newspaper history at least, and it cannot be too ephemeral—these monarchists cry out against heavy taxation, and act as if in earnest by living economically. Their compensation is two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, and they are content, even without having an unlimited *stationery* account.

THE CASTLE—PICTURE GALLERIES &C.

In the central part of Berlin stands the castle which is now used upon State occasions only; the King preferring to reside in his private palace, a few squares further down the beautiful avenue. Every twenty minutes during certain hours, the castellon conducts the assembled visitors through; explaining the uses of the various rooms; the subjects of the many pictures, and the history of roses, silver and gold ware and other adornments. It were vain to describe all these regal splendors; rooms with silver and gold threaded brocade, with marble from various climes, with frescoes rich and varied; the long gallery filled with portraits of those alone through whose veins royal blood has coursed; the huge vases of painted china, and other presents from the Czar each of untold value; the silver monument presented to the King by his soldiers in the late war, covered with the names of more than a score of battles in which he was engaged; the throne room; ball room; chapel plans and decorations for which were prepared by the late King, having portraits of patriarchs, prophets, apostles martyrs, distinguished prelates and reformers upon panels from floor to dome—marble sent by the Sultan and carved into tasteful columns—a large cross set with gems and precious stones presents by various Princes; these and a hundred more objects of magnificent splendor cannot be described.

There are a number of picture and art galleries, and any number of statues in doors and out, all through the city. The public taste is thus refined and cultivated to a high degree, and the general health is promoted and recreation afforded by extensive parks.

SPECIALITIES AND PECULIARITIES.

In the manufacture of fancy articles from iron, ivory and amber, Berlin holds the palm. It is very curious to see the uses and perfection to which they have brought wrought and cast iron here; from statues as finely modelled as if in marble, down to the most delicate breastpins, earrings, and other feminine gewgaws.

One desirous of learning all he can of the manners and institutions of the country may be pardoned a *single* visit to "The Orphean;" which has ball rooms, concert room, theatre and dance room, connected and combined with small booths or stalls for lunch and drink; and *private boxes*. There are also seats and tables scattered through the audience and promenade room. The rooms are splendidly decorated and lighted. A pianist and a full orchestra alternately entertain the assembly from nine until twelve o'clock, during which time the guests come dropping in as at a fashionable ball. At length there are some thirty to forty women gorgeously attired in ribbons and jewels, silks and laces, sweeping trains, dresses without neck or sleeves, hair natural and *acquired*, frizzled, crimped, twisted, plaited and done up in every conceivable way, promenading, lolling or waltzing; at times importuning visitors, but never rudely, to buy them wine or beer; and they are even hospitable enough to invite you into their boxes. But those who are wise will remember and profit by the nursery rhyme, "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly," &c. Many of these women are quite fine looking, and a few have an air and bearing of lost refinement. Our guide informs us that, although no houses of prostitution are tolerated in this city, there are over twenty thousand women who lead dissolute lives, and under municipal direction and inspection. The sequel is rather a sad commentary upon the state of virtue indicated by the prohibition.

At "the witching hour of night," the stage curtain rises, and there is a rush to the front to see the can-can, and such other agile, if not parlor dances, a variety of comic and terpsichorean performances follow, keeping up the exercises until near daylight. There are many gentlemen and some said to be ladies amongst the spectators, during the earlier scenes. Probably none but actors linger through all the revolting hours. Although this is the last spectacle we record of Berlin, the memory of its refining arts, instructive museums, useful factories, its cultivation and commerce, its health and beauty cannot be obscured.

DRESDEN—THE PALACE—GREEN VAULTS &C.

After the respite in Berlin, we are again doomed to traverse crooked streets. Showing a proper regard to the powers that be, we pay our first visit to the palace, which looks like a respectable warehouse. But its six "green vaults" are worthy of a full grown Empire, instead of a petty kingdom. The visitor is conducted through according to a well arranged and rising scale of richness, commencing with a substantial base of bronze, and ending with a dazzling climax of gems. In the first room are many fine specimens of bronze work. The second is devoted to a display of what art and skill can make out of ivory. There are cups, mugs, horses in miniature; statues with exquisite drapery, fairly fleecy in appearance. But the greatest wonder is a group of one hundred and forty-one small figures cut from one block, and representing a scene in Dante's Inferno. It was the work of an unknown Monk, but is enough to immortalize him.

The third room has a beautiful variety of enameling on wood, marble, amber, silver and copper; such work as modern genius has been unable to produce. Here also are ostrich eggs set in silver; coral wrought into multifarious shapes. The fourth room is devoted to the more precious metals done into subjects for ornament and use. Here is the solid gold money box of Augustus the Strong; a gold chalice set with jewels, estimated to be worth $100,000, the delicate workmanship of Benvenuento Cellini; a silver table clock, glittering with emeralds, rubies and diamonds; another clock built in representation of the Tower of Babel; whose machinery played full orchestral music; and which each minute threw out of the mouth of a figure at the top, a pearl; and the sixty pearls thus thrown were carried up inside at the end of the hour. The minutes symbolized by the pearls teach a moral. The clock also contains a lunar and solar calender, and dials for the days and weeks; and all in less space than an ordinary Yankee clock of past years. In this room also are two lovely reliquaries, made in the 16th century of gold, silver and gems. The fifth room has blood stones, lapis-lazuli, garnets, chalcydonies, cameos; one of the latter is said to be two thousand years old. Here also is an endless variety of knicknacks and gimcracks, trifles in size, but wonderful in diversity, ingenuity and value; among them is a golden egg, which opened, discloses a golden hen which dissected shows a miniature Polish crown, which operates into jewelled rings. Here is also the largest jewel known; curiously made into a likeness of the court dwarf of Spain, with a row of diamonds for vest buttons; of less value, but more amazing skill, is a basket elaborately filagreed, made in China, of rice petrified by art; and a goblet of arsenic, made by the same ingenious people. Passing through an apartment which contains the superb robes and regalia of the King of unhappy Poland, you come into the jewel room; or it might be called the chamber of enchantment. Amidst such a dazzling blaze, the eyes fairly ache. All manner of precious stones, topaz, sapphire, diamond, ruby, emerald, pearl, cornelian; all that is rich and rare, brilliant and beautiful lie encased around you, in fabulous profusion, and of enormous size. The jewels from the crown of Poland are here; and scores of others that have flashed in royal coronets, and around the necks upon the bosoms, wrists, fingers, coats, shoulder knots, and swords of the fair and brave, potentates and princes. In the same room are several historic swords richly set. By far the most interesting—even were it rusty and battered—is that of the brave Sobieski. If nations had consciences, would not the ghost of murdered Poland lament haunt and horrify her destroyers! Whether they feel it or not, her blood is upon their hands and will not out; but will all

"The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green, one red."

THE JAPANESE MUSEUM—ACOUSTIC CABINET &C

seems tame and stupid after leaving the green vaults. It is filled with thousands of specimens of Japanese and Chinese wares of various ages from the 12th century up. There is also, far more than enough of various kinds of Saxon-china. It is all very chaste and fine workmanship, and a good advertisement for the little kingdom, but it is monotonous and tedious.

But an exceedingly pleasant relief is found in a visit to the acoustic cabinet, where the most wonderful combinations of musical instruments perform by machinery. One has the piano, flute, flageolet and triangle, another an organ, with trumpet accompaniament, another a full orchestra, and still another an organ with horns, trumpets, flutes, clarionets, flageolets, cornets, triangles and drums. If led in blindfolded, after listenings to marches, waltzes, operas &c., divinely rendered, you would be very slow to believe that all was automaton work. It is one of the most pleasing and astonishing exhibitions here. The instruments are manufactured here, but are so expensive that few care to indulge in the luxury of owning one of the larger combinations.

ART—MUSIC—AMERICANS—NATIVES, &C.

There are some very superior picture galleries here, which with the facilities for studying music; the healthfulness and economy of living, make Dresden a favorite residence for Americans. There is an American club with a large comfortable reading room; an American church, and quite a large society of our countrymen. Upon Sunday you can enjoy religious service in your native tongue, and surrounded by your friends. For the wide ocean makes friends of those owing allegiance to the same flag; whether they ever met before crossing the waves or not. Going to the Cathedral, more remarkable for massiveness, than beauty, you may see the King, plainly dressed, sitting in his private box high above the side of the altar. And you will hear some grand music, from a full orchestra and large choir blended.

A high stone terrace along the river is a favorite promenade. It and all the others are crowded Sunday afternoons, by health and pleasure seekers. In all European cities ample grounds are provided, and made attractive for recreation. The Germans, everywhere, are industrious, thrifty, honest, valuable citizens, yet determined that pleasure shall have due proportion of their time, and that toil must yeild to an occasional holiday. They are social in their enjoyments, taking their wives and families along to the entertainments. Open a door of any of the numerous beer halls this evening, and if you can penetrate the tobacco smoke which stands up like a wall of blackness, you will see men and women packed as closely as ever sardines lay in a box, all drinking their favorite beverage; all happy, entertaining ill will toward none, but a friendly, kindly regard for all.

The society of, and the scenery about Dresden, make it a delightful place to rest and study the language and institutions of the country.

J. H. H.

—Christine Nilsson, the prima donna, is said to resemble Jenny Lind "more in the marvelousness of her vocal achievements than in her simplicity and loveliness of character."

—Isaac Ellbertson, a Norwegian living in Farmingtoh, Wisconsin, ate what he supposed to be horseradish, and gave his two children some. It was a root called poison hemlock, and he died in spasms in fifteen minutes. The children were saved by powerful antidotes.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. CLARK.

Allegheny U. P. Presbytery Meeting—Reports of the Committee on the Clark-Hawkes Breach of Promise Case—A Majority of the Committee Recommend that Dr. Clark be Placed on Trial—A Committee Appointed to Prosecute.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church met in the Second United Presbyterian Church, at Sandusky street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny. The body was called to order and opened with prayer by the Moderator, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

After a ministerial call from the First United Presbyterian congregation at Monmouth, Illinois, addressed to Rev. J. P. Barnes, pastor of Glade Mills and West Union Churches had been disposed of, a motion was made to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of hearing the report of the special committee appointed on the case of Dr. Clark.

This motion was adopted, but before the report was presented Rev. Mr. Sturgeon said he had a motion to make. The case of Dr. Clark had created considerable curiosity among persons outside of the Presbytery, as was evident from the number present. He did not know, nor had he inquired what the report of the committee would be, but he thought the Presbytery should sit with closed doors until the report was read, and then the matter could be given in an official manner to the public. He would therefore make a motion to that effect.

Dr. Pressly hoped that the motion would not be adopted. There was no use trying to keep the proceedings from the people. The Presbytery might as well try to stop the flow of water in the Allegheny river. Besides, a damaging construction would be placed by the public if the sessions were secret, and he thought it would be better for all concerned that the proceedings be public. If the Presbytery decided to sit with closed doors, he would ask to sit on the outside.

Mr. Sturgeon said he had no desire to obstruct the investigation, nor to deprive the public of full information, but he thought the matter should be made known officially by the Presbytery.

Dr. McLean saw no necessity for sitting with closed doors, and hoped the motion would not prevail.

Rev. Dr. Clarke said he had not interrogated any member of the committee as to the nature of the report. The question of receiving the report publicly or with closed doors was in the hands of the Presbytery. The brethren could do as they deemed proper, and their action would be satisfactory to him.

The vote was then taken, and it was decided by a large majority to sit with open doors.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The reports were then called for when Rev. J. C. Wilson stated that there was a majority and a minority report from the Committee. He submitted the following from the majority.

To the Moderator and members of the U. P. Presbytery of Allegheny:

BRETHREN:—Two of your committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., would respectfully submit the following report:

From an examination of persons and papers, your committee find that an engagement of marriage exists between J. B. Clark, D. D., and Miss Lillie Hawkes, and that this engagement was broken by one of the party, viz: Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., for reasons satisfactory to himself then, and now, as declared by himself.

JAS. C. WILSON, Chairman of Com.
JOHN TAGGERT.

Rev. A. H. Calvert, the remaining member of the Committee, submitted the following

MINORITY REPORT

Mr. Moderator, and members of the Presbytery of Allegheny: As a member of your Committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., I would respectfully submit the following report:

Having carefully inquired concerning the case, I have elicited the following:

Both from the statements of the parties and the correspondence, I learn that *there was a promise* of marriage between them.

I further learn that after some time, apparently by the consent of both parties, this contract was annulled, or left so as to be annulled or confirmed by mutual consent.

From the correspondence I could not be assured that there was a renewal of that contract by Dr. Clark, but the statement of Miss Hawkes is positive that there was a renewal of the engagement.

I would further report that I saw no reason, from the correspondence, why the engagement should be broken, neither did I learn from the correspondence which one of the parties first proposed the breach of contract, but the statement of both is that it was voluntary on the part of Dr. Clark.

I would further report that the general character of the letters written, I believe, by Dr. Clark, is such as I would expect from a Christian, and one much devoted to the work of his Master. They breathe a spirit of love to his cause and kingdom.

Having submitted the foregoing facts, I have nothing to recommend to the Presbytery, but would respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

[Signed.] A. H. CALVERT.

After the report had been read, there seemed to be some doubt as to the manner of proceeding.

The majority report was, however, accepted, when the question was again raised whether or not the committee had performed all the duties imposed upon it.

Dr. Pressly said the committee was appointed simply to inquire what foundation there was for the rumors current. This they had done by examining persons and papers presented to them. The question before Presbytery was simply what will be done in view of the facts submitted to Presbytery.

The Moderator announced that the report was before the Presbytery for consideration, and that he was ready to receive a motion.

Dr. Pressly said it seemed to him that to all parties concerned, the sooner the matter was disposed of the better it would be, provided that due time was given and a proper understanding obtained of what was being done. It appeared that it was an established fact that there was a matrimonial engagement, and that it was admitted that there was a departure on the part of one of those interested for reasons satisfactory to himself. The question would naturally arise, "are these reasons sufficient to justify the departure?" He thought it would be proper to hear from Dr. Clark, and he would like to know whether it was his pleasure to go on with the investigation or whether he desired time to prepare for trial.

Dr. McLean thought that however desirable such a course as that suggested by Dr. Pressly might be, it would hardly be proper for Dr. Clark to pursue it at this time. After the Presbytery had taken action, Dr. Clark would then feel free to say what he had to say, and not till then. If the Presbytery saw fit to lay a charge against him, it would be time enough to ask him the questions suggested.

Dr. Pressly—What course do you suggest, then?

Dr. McLean replied that he had no special suggestions to make. The Presbytery, he thought, should appoint a committee to report charges, but he hoped his name would not be included.

Dr. Clark said there seemed to be an intense anxiety in certain directions to elicit a statement from his side. He understood all the circumstances perfectly, and could assure Presbytery that there were two sides to the case. He thought it unkind and unchristian to ask him to present his facts and make his defense before any indictment had been prepared against him. It seemed to him that Presbytery was not quite prepared for action, and he thought it would be better to postpone it. If it was thought that the matter could be disposed of without the formality of a trial, let it be so; but if the charges should be considered of such a character as to demand a trial, then let the trial be proceeded with. He thought, however, that nothing should be done rashly.

Dr. Pressly said Dr. Clark had misconstrued his remarks, and disclaimed any desire to extract any admissions from him.

Dr. Clark in reply said he had so understood the remarks, but if he was mistaken he would apologize.

Dr. Guthrie then moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until two o'clock in the afternoon.

A member moved to amend by adding that it be referred to a committee, consisting of Rev. Drs. M'Lean, Pressly and Guthrie, with instructions to report charges to the Presbytery at the time mentioned.

Dr. McLean hoped that his name would be stricken out, and another substituted.

Rev. Mr. Barnes then moved that the name of Dr. A. H. Clark be substituted.

After some discussion the motion as originally amended, referring the matter to the committee consisting of Drs. Pressley, McLean and Guthrie, with instructions to report charges to Presbytery at the afternoon session, was adopted.

Presbytery then proceeded to consider the overture on Psalmody, and when the hour of noon arrived adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

On the opening of the afternoon session, Dr. McLean, from the committee, submitted the following report:

Your committee appointed to inquire into the rumors affecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, reported that a matrimonial engagement had existed between Dr. Clark and Miss Lillie Hawkes, and that such engagement had been broken by Dr. Clark for reasons satisfactory to himself. This report excludes the necessity of inquiring into the fact of the existence of a promise of marriage, and therefore leaves the only thing to be inquired into whether such reasons were sufficient to excuse or condemn his refusal to carry such engagement into effect.

We therefore do *not* recommend the preparation of a libel against J. B. Clark, but *do* recommend

First. That Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., be placed on trial for breach of promise of marriage to Miss Lillie Hawkes, of Allegheny.

Second. That —— be appointed a committee to prosecute the charge before Presbytery. By order of the committee,

D. H. A. M'LEAN,
Chairman.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Some discussion ensued upon the appointment of a committee to prosecute the case before the Presbytery. The blank was finally filled by the appointment of Revs. Messrs. Sturgeon and Timmons.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet in the same place on the 16th inst., at which time the trial of the accused will be commenced.

By request of Dr. Clark, Rev. Dr. McLean and Rev. D. W. Collins were recognized as counsel for the defense.

Spread the Family Board with Luxuries.

We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carrageen (from which the celebrated SEA MOSS FARINE is made) has long been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, antifebrile, restorative and fattening. This is what eminent men have said of Irish Moss as it *was*—only half purified and comparatively uncencentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Farine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the bed of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), and we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

This subject has been occupying the attention of Congress, and, it is said, will soon assume a shape in both Houses, it having been made a question of repeated consultation by the House Reconstruction Committee. Senator ROBINSON, the telegrams inform us, will today introduce a bill that all persons except hereinafter excepted, subjected to disability by the Fourteenth Amendment, shall be relieved from such disability, providing, nevertheless, that the following classes of persons are excepted from the provisions of the act.

These provisions are, first, all persons being members of the Congress of the United States, and who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion. This provision will exclude but comparatively few, yet upon the heads of many good and able men, however misguided they may be adjudged—it will fall heavily and not in the spirit of forgiveness and peace in which an amnesty is supposed to be conceived. Second, all persons who being officers of the army or navy of the United States, left said army or navy and aided in the rebellion; and third, all persons who were members of State Conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession. Embraced in this category will be some of the best men of the South—such as ALEX. H. STEPHENS and BENJ. H. HILL, of Georgia, who not only opposed secession previous to the assembling of the Convention, but employed all the powers and eloquence of their great minds to prevent it. In other States of the South it will strike a blow at men who were always staunch friends of the Union, and who, by the mere force of circumstances have thus placed themselves without the pales of forgiveness, and become the objects of the relentless and bitter hatred of Radical leaders.

Forgiveness—an unconditional amnesty—was the condition precedent announced to the Southern States and people for the ratification of the Amendments proposed; an amnesty which falls short of this is a mockery and an insult. The Southern people have been treated with duplicity—those of the North have been misled and deceived by their specious, hypocritical professions of charity and a spirit of forgiveness, which they incessantly vaunted as the free-will offering of the Radical party, for compliance with their prescribed conditions.

These Radicals are peculiarly fond of quoting Scripture, but how they can—if they ever conform their practice to their professions—sincerely join in their matin orisons and vesper supplications, praying, as the Master taught us to pray, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass ageinst us," while in the secret depths of their hearts they harbor the spirit of malevolence and hatred, is something beyond the comprehension of our simple theology.

Amnesty, forsooth! Forgiveness and protection! Aye, such forgiveness as the Thud accords the unfortunates who cross his path—such protection as the wolf vouchsafes to the lamb!

THE cheeks pale and the heart sickens at the recital of the great calamity at Richmond. Men in the midst of health plunged into eternity without a moment's warning is of itself a fearful contemplation, the anguish of widows and children sufficient to wring tears from strangers to their names. And all this from some bungler in altering the building, in taking away the supporting columns because they were unsightly. An experienced architect, who has viewed the plan of the capitol building, says the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of wood bolted together, making when combined an area of thirteen by twenty inches. It was formerly supported by columns, which were subsequently removed to improve the appearance of the Hall of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was a mortice, which reduced the available strength to nine and a half by twenty inches. The fatal error was in making interchanges without examining the girders with reference to their capacity to endure the new strain placed upon them.

We hope the warning may be operative in this city where school houses and other public buildings are in progress, and that the Inspector, who has recently entered upon his office will be firm in demands upon contractors and others, to comply with the law.

FRED. DOUGLASS in his speech in Philadelphia on the occasion of the celebration of the XVth Amendment among other things said:

I have made up my mind that since slavery couldn't kill us, we have no reason to fear our extinction by liberty. He cautioned his hearers never to coerce their fellows, or attempt it. He was a Republican, a black Republican, dyed in the wool, and would ever vote with the party of freedom and progress, but yet he would not dispute the right of any colored citizen, if there be such, to vote the Democratic ticket.

It was for this kind of talk Mr. WARE was threatened with expulsion from colored society.

THE PULPIT, as a teacher, has always been regarded as the most efficient for good, and whatever views were promulgated from the sacred desk, either in religion or ethics, have been readily and almost unquestionably adopted by those who regularly heard them. Latterly, doctrines have been enunciated which have startled into something like propriety even the most blinded zealots of certain sectarian faith. For instance, in a late sermon, the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM said that "the laws of matrimony should be so remodelled that the husband and wife could not be jealous of one another—so that the bond should not be merely a legal one, but that a condition of marriage should be a permission to each other to act as he or she thought proper, and at the dictates of the feelings and affections." The kind of matrimony advocated by this gentleman has already a wide existence, and the structures in which this kind of people keep house is popularly known as the *bagnio*. It was he who, when BEECHER had united RICHARDSON and Mrs. MCFARLAND in marriage, blasphemously exclaimed, "O GOD, we thank thee for what these two have been to each other," forgetful, as Mr. GRAHAM said, that "GOD had written, amid the thunders of Sinai, upon tablets of stone, the commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" Verily, a loose code of morals would be the result of Rev. FROTHINGHAM's saintly teachings.

WE publish this morning a protest against the introduction of the infallibility question into the Council as being inopportune, purporting to have been signed by the majority of American Bishops. It comes through a doubtful source—the New York *Herald*—and we are inclined to believe it to be one of the many emanations of the sensational and outside letter-writers in Rome. The question has been introduced and must be determined one way or the other, and our information is to the effect that the American hierarchy will vote as a unit in favor of th opposition.

ONE of the absorbing topics of conversation and thought, both in this country and Europe, is the complications involved in NAPOLEON'S *Plebiscite* and the French strikes. Everything is given up in France to the prevailing political excitement, and it requires all the consummate tact for which NAPOLEON is noted, in addition to the *prestige* of his name, to keep in subjection the revolutionary spirit. As during any great political excitement in our own country, the people crowd nightly to public meetings, speeches are made, and the newspapers abound in discussions of the situation. The radical hostility is said to be gaining ground, and the Emperor to be received in public with coldness and less favor; yet, notwithstanding all this, we predict that NAPOLEON will continue to be, as he always has, equal to the emergency, and perpetuate his dynasty in his son. He has the tact to court and secure popularity with the masses, and has recently resolved upon two shrewd devices to awaken enthusiasm for the *Plebiscitum*. The cable despatches of Wednesday inform us that he is to announce an amnesty for offences against the press law on the 12th of May, and his son, the Prince Imperial, is to depart at once on a visit to several of the principal European capitals. By means of the parade and feasting bestowed on the heir of France by the neighboring courts his Majesty calculates to tickle the vanity of his subjects, and, for the time being, reconcile them to the sway of his dynasty. He has also most adroitly managed to so put the question to the people that to vote for the *plebiscitum*, (which means the perpetuation of dynasty in his son), is to favor liberal reforms, and against it, a rejection of the proposed liberal policy and a vote in favor of Bourbonism—the latter of which but few Frenchmen will care to unite themselves as endorsing. No more *coups d'etat* will be necessary to secure all that NAPOLEON's ambition is desirous of securing—the potent ballot in the hands of his subjects will quietly and effectually accomplish the task.

SOME ONE sends us the following clipping from a Sunday paper, printed in Philadelphia, and called the *Republic*:

It is rumored that the Pittsburgh POST, the Democratic organ, will soon commence a series of attacks on our Fourth ward Representative, Sam Josephs. The POST, unfortunately, does not circulate in this city, but the *Age* and the *Herald* will, of course, reprint the strictures for the edification of our people. Sam, however, has a skin like that of a rhinoceros.

THE POST does not intend to do anything of the kind. When it is disposed to attack members of the Legislature it can find better game on the other side, who ruled at Harrisburg, and who alone are responsible for all the bad legislation and theivery enacted there during the last eight years.

THE tariff is likely to remain as it is for another year. It has been debated to death, and in such a shape that a member of more than ordinary clearness declared the devil himself couldn't understand it. The wisest course, perhaps, that could be taken would be to let it stand for ten years, to give an opportunity to Congress and the country to settle its other affairs.

OBITUARY.

Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, ex-member of Congress from the 24th (Pa) District, died at his residence in Washington on Thursday night last. Mr. MONTGOMERY was a participant in some of those grand struggles and incidents attendant upon the national legislation several years ago, and was a faithful representative of the interests of the section he served. He was a staunch Democrat of the old Jacksonian school, and in both his political and social relations was highly esteemed by his immediate neighbors and friends. Thus, one by one, drop off, like sheaves ripened for the harvest, our once prominent men, leaving us but memories of the past for our gratification, and the recollection of their virtues and noble deeds for our guidance.

SHOVING THE QUEER.

MORROW B. LOWRY couldn't go to Philadelphia along with the friends of his youth, for the following reason:

My body would hardly bear transportation East on the 26th of April; I will let it rest on the shores of the lake, but my spirit will march onward to your great celebration in the knapsack of John Brown's soul.

Faithfully yours,
M. B. LOWRY.

It is bad enough for old JOHN BROWN'S soul to be in a state of unrest and be kept forever marching on, but it is atrocious to have a knapsack strapped to it filled with the spirit of LOWRY. Old BROWN'S chances for glimpses of glory are sensibly diminished by the load.

THE Piegan Indians having acknowledged their error, and sued for peace, does not lessen the cloud which threatens war with the Red men. If the Secretary of war is to be taken as authority, we are on the eve of far greater and more prolonged trouble on our frontiers than we have ever yet had with the Indians. He does not wish either the army or the appropriation for its maintenance reduced, for the reason that "we are soon to have a great Indian war, and it will require a pretty large force to speedily suppress Indian hostilities and make short work of the savages." A pleasing prospect, truly, held out to Congress as an item of economy! The New York *Tribune* says it will cost not less than $1,000,000 a day for the ensuing Summer if we bring about an Indian war by persisting in our refusal to keep our treaty stipulations with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and other Kansas and Colorado tribes. We can save many millions of money by paying the promised annuities to these people, besides preserving the national honor. Will Congress do it? Or will it trust to SHERIDAN for a repetition of the Piegan massacres, with, perhaps, thousands of our own troops needlessly slaughtered, for the purpose of securing the peaceful behavior of the Western tribes?

HEAVY ON THE RADS.

MORROW B. LOWRY will not be quiet. He made a speech at Corry, the other day, in which he said:

I must still deny that the colored man owes any man in this country anything; he owes Abraham Lincoln nothing; he owes the Republican party nothing; he owes God everything. I was at both the conventions that nominated Mr. Lincoln. No man there ever intended to give you your freedom. We made you free rather than be slaves ourselves. When we gave you the cartridge box we did not mean to give you the ballot box.

There can be no doubt about brother LOWRY'S devotion to the colored persuasion, and he knows, if any man does, that neither LINCOLN nor the Republican party ever had any love for the race, and he says truly the true home of the black is in the South. Whenever they have served the purpose of the Republican politicians here on election day, they can go back to shaving or whitewashing or starving, as the case may be.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Enquirer* have been engaged for some time in discussing personal matters. Mr. M'LEAN of the *Enquirer* proposes to cut the matter short, and publishes the following card which flavors of pistols for two and coffee for one. We hope our neighbors of the *Gazette* and *Commercial* may not be *provoked* to similar measures:

The people of Cincinnati can attest that we have sought no personal controversy with Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*. We have scarcely ever mentioned his name in the *Enquirer*. Indeed, we have sought to cultivate pleasant private relations with all the members of the press in the city. The people of Cincinnati will also bear witness that for the last eighteen months the editor of the *Commercial* has spared no occasion, in or out of season, to assail by name, and slanderously, one of the proprietors of this paper, Mr. Washington McLean. But while the public is a witness to these envenomed personal attacks, it is naturally ignorant of the reason of them. Let ours be the simple task to tell the cause. *We could have secured the silence of Mr. Halstead, and he knows it; but we refused to pay the price asked. Hence his malignant personal defamation.*

Now we simply propose to bring all this matter to a head. Silence on our part has produced license on his part. We—and we take it, the public—are tired of it. Neither we nor Mr. Halstead have any right to make the people parties to what is evidently on his part a personal hate of one of the proprietors of this paper, who, we will here say, is unconscious of ever having done him harm by word, deed or thought. And with a view to bringing the matter to an abrupt conclusion, *we now post* Mr. Murat Halstead *as a low toned, vulgar liar, blackguard and coward.* Mr. Halstead knows the name of the writer of this article, and where and when to find him.

IT WILL BE heard with regret that Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS writes from Crawfordsville, Ga., under date of April 12, in such a strain as to leave no doubt that his health is far from as good as was recently stated, and as has been hopefully believed by his numerous friends. He says that he is a little better, but hardly able to set up and scribble a letter. He can neither stand nor walk without assistance of some kind; writing has become so painful that anything of that kind is now done for him by others. His letter concludes thus: "I never expect to leave home again. The heavy work on which I have been engaged so long being now completely off may hands, the visits of congenial friends are the more welcome." This will be read with the hope that Mr. STEPHENS is mistaken with regard to the extent of his weakness, and that the genial spring and the society of his friends will assure him a promise of many years of active usefulness.

SOME DAYS AGO an item appeared in THE POST to the effect that Congressman AXTELL had participated at a woman's suffrage meeting in Washington and made a speech. The gentleman denied having done so, and asks that we make the proper correction, which we cheerfully do by publishing the following:

Permit me space to say, in reply, that I have never taken any part in or spoken at any woman's suffrage convention or meeting, nor written nor spoken publicly a word in relation to Mrs. Stowe or the Byron scandal.

In Butler's cadetship case, the proof was not entirely clear as to his guilt; the point in doubt being whether he received the money for making the appointment, or only as a present after it was made. The committee stood four to four as between expulsion and censure, and, as one of his judges, I gave him the benefit of the doubt, and voted for the lighter punishment. In doing so I was not actuated by malicious motives.

Please publish, and oblige yours respectfully, S. B. AXTELL.

THE Cincinnati *Times* pitches into the widow of the late lamented, in a manner quite unbecoming a "loil" paper. It says "Widow LINCOLN is a pauper," and her case an extraordinary one of pauperism, "as well as of national disgrace. It was understood that her husband was worth $18,000 when he became President, and $75,000 at the time of his death. Besides this Congress gave his widow a year's salary, $25,000. Here was, therefore, a widow with an estate of $100,000—fully half of it in her own exclusive right—and now a pauper, disgracing the nation to the view of all the world by her beggary. * * * * Her case is evidently a most striking illustration of "dirt got up.'"

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS has published a card in which he withdraws from his position as an independent candidate for Congress in the fifth district, Maryland. He says the object that he had in view when he announced himself as a candidate in opposition to acquiescence in the fifteenth amendment has been accomplished, in arousing Democrats from the apathy into which they seem to have fallen, and looks to them to repudiate the timid councils of the State central committee and the Legislature.

A PROVINCIAL editor thinks we ought to have a plebiscitum. He proposes that GRANT shall state one (which he imagines would be reaffirmed by the people,) as follows:

"The government shall confine itself strictly to the limitations of the constitution, leaving the respective State governments in the full and free exercise of the rights and powers universally conceded to them when the constitution was framed, and for many years thereafter."

THE Union Leaguers of Philadelphia presented a silk flag with a latin motto to the X V Amendment citizens of that city on Tuesday last. The Union League in this city was too stingy for that, the only silk flag in the procession here was borrowed from the Young Men's Jackson Association. All the Republican Executive Committee could do was to ride in carriages paid for by our new citizens, and close vehicles at that.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Radical paper in Illinois, says of the income tax, that it "discriminates against thrift;" that it is a tax on every man's grocery and butcher's bill, on money he is compelled to spend for the necessaries of life "which can not be justified with a treasury holding $1,00,000,000 of annual surplus, besides receiving the tax to pay the interest on a debt already paid."

IN Philadelphia as in Pittsbugh nearly all the aspirants for political advancement were at the Fifteenth Amendment celebration. We have the authority of a Radical paper for saying "their presence seemed to be pretty well understood by the colored people, and the effort to convert an occasion of festivity into a political hunting was properly appreciated."

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *Enquirer* leave each other severely alone. In neither paper is there any editorial allusion to the other, and we now take it that WASH'S card did the business and completely silenced HALSTEAD. Now let us have peace.

THE negotiations of President GRANT for the purchase of the "Bartholomew Farm" in Prince George county, near the District line, has been knocked in the head by the failure of the ratification of the St. Domingo treaty.

AN eloquently loyal paper in Buffalo, referring to the decoration of the graves of the Union dead, exclaims: "Could the fallen heroes of the nation speak to us?" They would say: You stupid ass! mind your business and let us rest in peace."

FRED. DOUGLAS takes kindly to the Chinaman, but don't relish the Irishman. In a recent lecture at Troy, New York, he said: "Who is a laborer, he loves labor, and is just the one we want, for BIDDY and SALLY will wear a waterfall as large as their mistress now, and we have a negro in Congress, and we shall need some one to do our work." On every conceivable occasion the Radicals have sought to elevate the negro over the Irish. Now the negro is ready to elevate the Chinese over the Irish. The Negro and the Chinese pulling together hope to enlarge the political power of the dark races, the stagnant races, over the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Celt, as well as over every other foreign element.

THE most sudden change of temperature, took place on the 14th instant, at noon, at Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, where the mercury indicated 90 degrees by a thermometer suspended on the north side of a frame house situated on a hill. By midnight it had sunkt to 20 degrees, a fall of 70 degrees in twelve hours. The early apples in that region are all killed, but the peaches are uninjured.

THE New York *Sun*, Radical, thinks that government detectives were employed to watch MCFARLAND, and ascertain if he committed any act which would warrant his wife in applying for a divorce, and that they were paid by the government under the head of revenue cases. That is another of the beauties of a Radical administration of office.

AN amusing incident occurred the other day between HOWE and SUMNER, the latter of whom is very fond of whipping in his associates. HOWE voting "No" on the WILLIAMS' amendment, SUMNER leaned over to him and said: "HOWE, HOWE, you have voted 'No.'" "Well," said Mr. HOWE, coolly, and turning round to the speaker, "I thought I had."

DELANO has issued explicit instructions to rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers respecting the manner in which they must keep the new form of book recently prescribed for their business. Revenue officers are required to rigidly insist upon the parties referred to keeping their accounts as prescribed, and neglect will be liable to prosecution.

IT is believed in Virginia that General LEE'S health is rapidly failing. He has gained some strength by his Southern trip, but not enough to keep his friends from desponding.

GOLDWIN SMITH said: "The income tax is a tax on honesty, a premium on dishonesty, a corrupter of national, and especially of commercial honor." This is what makes our income tax so popular with the Radical leaders.

THE bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment which is in charge of Senator STEWART of Nevada virtually repeals the registry laws of the several States.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, one of the ablest preachers in the country, in a recent sermon on "The Theatre, the Opera, and the Church," said:

"I confess that I never saw such power; I never remarked such nature in any Christian pulpit that it was ever my privilege to sit under as in Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." It is nature, not art. No sermen scarcely in the world, except that of Christ when He stood with the adulterous woman, ever illustrated the power of love to conquer evil and to win the wanderer, as that little piece, so perfectly rendered by this genius which God has given to illustrate in the drama the power of love over the sins of the race.

I wonder who in the Ministerial Union ever saw Jefferson in "Rip van Winkle?" Let us give to these friends the advantage of our judgement of their ignorance. Ristori, Rachel, Booth, Murdoch, especially Davenport and Jefferson are all God's gifts to man. So, I say that the legitimate drama is to be endorsed. It is an educator. It is in no wise to be apologized for. And in regard to the opera, I need only, I think, say that, so far as the opera is concerned, any one who objects to it on moral grounds must either be ignorant of it—I think, for the most part, that those who object to the opera are—or there certainly must be a moral weakness in the nature of such objectors.

To say that the opera is corrupting is to say the most irrational and foolish thing that the human lips are capable of. Many of our finest minds go to the opera and come away feeling that it was a waste of time; and we who can enjoy it in any wise, be it ever so little, ought to feel a profound sorrow for such people, because they do not know the infinite delights and joys of which, by their lack of musical culture, they are deprived. But it is their duty to simply say that they do not like it. It is a sorry religion that rejects it on the sour-grape principle—because they cannot, they won't let anybody else."

The Suez Canal.

According to a report recently presented by Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, it will require $16,000,000 to complete the canal. Although this is a large amount, the business of the canal, even in its unfinished state, it is asserted, has brought in extraordinary receipts. From the day of the opening of the canal to March 15th, 1870, there have passed through the entire line 200 steamers and nine sailing vessels, with an aggregate measurement of 146,631, and paying tolls amounting to $122,625. De Lesseps says that the English vessels already sent through the canal measure in the aggregate 56,052 tons. The New York newspapers assert that the revenue of the United States will be largely increased in consequence of the rebate allowed at the Custom House for damages done to goods brought in vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope. Thus, during the year ending July 1st, 1869, more than 6 per cent. of the duties paid on Chinese goods, 14 per cent. of the duties on Manilla ware, 18 per cent. on Singapore, and 13 per cent. of Calcutta produce, were returned to the owners and lost to the United states customs. These returned duties, which amounted to $500,000, it is asserted, will be paid to the U. S. Government, if the goods from the countries mentioned are sent through the Suez Canal, and not by ship around the Cape of Good Hope.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the National Executive Committee of the colored people, asking that the word "white" be stricken out of the naturalization laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the State Judiciary Committee, expected a report on the subject in a short time.

The following bills were introduced:

To incorporate a national academy of letters and arts.

For the relief, with certain exceptions, of all persons engaged in the rebellion from disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment.

To revise the coinage laws.

The case of GILBERT, the sitting member from Florida, was considered, and the report of the Judiciary Committee that he was legally elected was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON reported, without amendment, the House bill limiting the appointment of special agents of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported, with an amendment, the bill relative to the fraudulent trade marks upon foreign watches.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate amended bill granting the right of way to the ditch and canal owners over the public lands, so as to protect the Sutro tunnel franchise in Nevada.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment, pending which the bill went over, a joint resolution for a board of naval officers to examine the cases of such officers as deem themselves unjustly passed over by the promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, was slightly amended and passed.

The bill to provide for the better security on board steam vessels propelled, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, was passed.

The House joint resolution appropriating thirty thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the investigation of the charges against Gen. Howard was passed.

The joint resolution to regulate the effect of the vote of thanks of Congress upon promotions in the navy was passed.

The bill relative to the Circuit Courts of the United States, prohibiting any construction of the act that would require the holding of a Circuit Court where it is not required by the previously existing laws, was passed.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Memphis & New Orleans Levee Railroad Company.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to make uniform the pensions of the widows of naval staff officers.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report which was adopted, that Mr. Bailey is not, and Mr. C. B. Darrall is entitled to a seat from the Third District of Georgia.

Mr. KERR made a minority report with opposite conclusions.

The bill to establish a Department of Justice was considered and passed.

The joint resolution appropriating $2,000 for the portrait of General Thomas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, passed unanimously.

The joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House was adopted.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding the United States Courts in Wisconsin was amended and passed.

The contested election case in the Fifth District of Louisiana was considered and a majority report that the election held November 3d, 1868, was illegal, was adopted.

A bill introduced by Mr. LYNCH to revive the navigation and commercial interest of the United States was referred.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN to insert a paragraph on railroad iron made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, sixty cents per one hundred pounds, was, after discussion, adopted—73 to 69.

The paragraph taxing iron wire was amended, on motion of Mr. Schenck, by transferring twisted wire thereto from the following paragraph, by which the duty was reduced.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the rates in the paragraph were reduced from two and a half to two cents, from four to three and a half cents and from five to four cents per pound.

Without disposing of the paragraph the committee rose and the House soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the House concurrent resolution providing for the painting of the late General Thomas.

Mr. HOWE eulogized the personal worth and important services of the deceased, but was averse to the resolution as establishing a general precedent for all like cases.

Mr. DAVIS made remarks of similar tenor. He thought if General Thomas were alive he would be the first to remonstrate against the proposition.

Mr. HOWARD said General Thomas and his achievements would be recorded on the most important page of the country's history and no picture would add anything to his great fame. While saying this much of General Thomas he could not, nor could other Senators forget, that there were other distinguished Generals who had rendered inestimable service in the same cause. He would not, by singling out even General Thomas, furnish the slightest occasion for rivalry or envy between the great men to whom the country owe so much.

Mr. MORRILL moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Library.

Agreed to.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WILSON—Providing a mode for the selection of cadets to the military and naval academies.

By Mr. MCDONALD—For the settlement of accounts between the Southern railroad corporations and the United States government.

Also, to allow the school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the homestead law.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine—Relating

(Concluded on Seventh Page.)

For The Post.]

A MAY MELODY.

BY W. A. TAYLOR.

I.

Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
And bring the beautiful May,
And beat with your gossamer wings the songs
That are heard in the heart of day.
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
Where the bloom of the orange dies,
In splendor among the raven hair
And over the midnight eyes.

II.

Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
And bring the beautiful May,
Till the orchards are rolled in mountains of bloom,
And the fountains are dashed into spray.
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
From the depth of the citron groves,
Till you bear to my heart, that has grown to ice,
The magic of southern loves.

III.

Blow, breezes out of the sunny south,
And bring the beautiful May,
Who tarries so long 'neath rich evergreens
And the sheen of the pomegranate's spray,
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
From the fields that are smiling with bloom,
For the spell of a tyrant environed the land,
And our promise is mantled with gloom.

IV.

Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
And bring the beautiful May,
In the glee of her girlhood, ready to lead
The dance and the frolicsome play
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny south,
Till her voice on your pinions is borne,
And the flash of her smile comes over the sky,
And blesses the beautiful morn.

[From Lippencott's Magazine.]

MAY.

BY GEORGE W. SEARS.

The red winged merle from bending spray,
With graceful pinions poising,
Pours out a liquid roundelay
In jubilant rejoicing;
The cock-grouse drums on sounding log,
The fox forsakes the cover,
The woodcock pipes from fen and bog,
From upland leas the plover.

The speckled trout darts up the stream
Beneath the rustic bridges,
While flocks of pigeons glance and gleam
O'er beach and maple ridges;
The golden robin trills his note
Among the netted shadows,
The bob-o-link, with mellow throat,
Makes musical the meadows.

The peeping frogs with silver bells,
In rhythmical ovation,
Ring out a chime of treble swells
In joyous gratulation:
The low of kine is mingling with
The song of lark and sparrow,
And fallow fields are growing blithe
Beneath the plow and harrow.

The moon all night, serene and white,
On lake and stream is growing,
While rippling fountains seek her light,
Through woodland valleys flowing;
And all night long, a low sweet song
Sweeps o'er the misty hollow,
From marsh and fen, from hill and glen,
From brook, and field, and fallow.

It is the time of pleasant things,
When Love makes up his issues,
And hearts well up, like hidden springs,
From rusted cells and tissues—
A time to hear at break of day
A silver-throated matin—
A liquid fretwork in crochet
Of atmospheric satin—

A time to feast the soul, the eyes,
To watch each bird that passes,
And half surmise that birds are wise,
And men are only asses,
And then to turn and raise the load
With weary shoulders bending,
And take the old well beaten road
That leads—unto the ending.

The Prelates' Protest Against Infallibility—Names of the Signers, English and American—The Archbishop of Cincinnati Heads the List—The Document Translated into English.

ROME, April 11, 1870.

The following highly important document has been adopted by many of the bishops in attendance at the Œcumenical Council, and presented to the Pope on the subject of infallibility. The paper is headed by the name of the most reverend Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati—a fact which gives its promulgation, if possible, additional importance:

MOST HOLY FATHER: Humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, we most earnestly supplicate that the question on the definition of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff as a dogma of faith may not be proposed to the Vatican Council.

Among other reasons of this supplication we beg to adduce only three, which appear to be sufficient:

First—Because the discussion of this question will evidently show a want of union, and especially a want of unanimity among the bishops.

Second—Because on account of the circumstances in which we are placed in countries where heresies not only exist with impunity, but are dominant, this definition, instead of attracting would alienate those whom we seek by all Christian means to lead to the true fold of Christ.

Third—Because we anticipate endless questions will arise which may interfere with and prevent the work of our ministry and cause the fraits of this council to be lost to those who are not members of the holy Catholic Church. Having laid bare our hearts and sincere intentions we implore Almighty God to avert all evil from the Church, and that he may illumine and direct you with His holy spirit.

J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati.
Peter R. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis.
John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York.
George Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond, (in part.)
Thomas Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax.
Richard Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling.
Augustine Verot, Bishop of Savannah.
James R. Bayles, Bishop of Newark.
John Sweeney, Bishop of St. John N. B.
Bernard McQuade, Bishop of Rochester.
Tobias Mullen, Bishop of Erie.
Francis McFarland, Bishop of Hartford.
James M. O'Gorman, Bishop of Omaha (in part.)
James Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, Canada.
Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh.
Patrick Lynch, Bishop of Charleston.
Thaddeus Amat, Bishop of Mustery.
David Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry and Agadol.
William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, Eng.
Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock.
John Leally, Bishop of Dromore.
John Hennessy, Bishop of Dubuque.
Patrick Feehan, Bishop of Nashville.
John Hogan, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo.
John Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee.
David Bacon, Bishop of Portland.
Joseph Meleher, Bishop of Green Bay.
Ignatius Meak, Bishop of Saut Ste Marie.

—Capt. S. N. Freeman, Mayor of Fernandina, Fla., was recently killed by a circular saw. He was standing upon a bench endeavoring to open a window, when he slipped and fell upon the saw.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

London—Some of its Parks, Palaces and Churches—Aquatic and Other Sports—Parliament—The House of Commons and the House of Lords—Arts and Wonders, etc.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

LONDON, April 1870.

French may be the language of passion, Italian that of music, and Spanish that of the gods, but English is sweeter, more full of sentiment and devotion to one taught it at his mother's knee, and whose curiosity, study, health or other motive may have taken to climes and amongst people where it is seldom heard. Where nothing else is spoken, we do not appreciate its vigor and its melody. But after, for months, peering into and scanning features to find traces of one's own nationality, after listening to conversations with an air of almost rudeness, to catch a familiar accent, it is a real pleasure and relief to mingle with those, where the use of your mother tongue is not exceptional. Passing from Brussels via Calais into England, the bright clear sky, the warm sunshine, the budding trees and singing birds, which so unexpectedly greeted us, were not more welcome than the Anglo-Saxon race and language.

A week spent in London in constant traveling from early morn until late at night, without twice traversing the same street, will give some idea of the city's immensity. Or let it be remembered that there could be taken out of it enough people to fill New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, and the city would still be so large that those remaining would scarcely miss those removed. Miles upon miles, leagues upon leagues of dark, dingy walls, between and over which is a curtain of smoke and fog so dexterously interwoven that the natives cannot discriminate. This must be the place where Diogenes went around with his lantern to find an honest man, not that honest men are scarce, but because of the impentrability of the atmosphere. This is such a place as would unquestionably delight the heart of a Pittsburgher—giving him knowledge of a blacker city than his own! But here is solid wealth, substantial worth. Paris for the beautiful and æsthetical: London for the stern and practical!

PARKS, PALACES AND CHURCHES.

Instead of accepting the situation; being content with her commercial character, London struggles vigorously to make herself attractive also. She has several large parks, and squares with streams of water, fountains and other adornments. Napier, Nelson, Wellington, Havelock and others of the honored dead are perpetuated in marble and bronze, on foot and horseback, in various public places, and looking down upon them all is a monument to one more irresistible and unconquerable than all—the implacable Fire King. It commemorates the great destruction which visited this city.

Hyde Park is the favorite afternoon resort of the noble born and fashionable. It has beautiful rides and drives, some fine old trees and the great serpentine stream to boast of. But it is not nearly so large, nor so varied, nor so rich as Central Park, New York. It has a monster statue of Achilles, cast from the cannon captured at Waterloo.

There are several Royal Palaces and a number of princely residences, all of which are dreary enough looking on their coats of soot; but are no doubt as splendid and beautiful as any upon the continent. The Queen wisely prefers a purer air and clearer sky; and hence spends most of her time at Windsor.

Every person has heard of Westminster Abbey and seen its photographs, and admired its architecture and know that it is a sanctuary in a double sense, as being a Temple of worship, and also a receptacle for the ashes of the world honored dead. It is a grand sarcophagus where monarchs, and greater than they, are entombed; and where may be seen cenotaphs and tablets, epitaphs, busts and medallions of immortal ones who are buried elsewhere. Generals, statesmen, ecclesiastics, actors, poets, painters and sculptors, men of science and men of letters who have achieved a name, are here honored by the nation's tribute, and the universal homage of all who enter.

In this church all the coronations have taken place for centuries; and the same dilapidated, misty old chair is still used. Those, who, in these latter days look upon the drapery of velvet and gold with which it is upholstered for those grand ceremonials, would never dream of how really clumsy and faded it is.

For many generations the rulers of this empire were certain to make at least two visits to this superb Temple; one to be crowned and the other to be entombed. The graves of the Kings and Queens are in chapels around the upper end of the church. In one chapel of very rich wood carving, the Knights of the Bath were accustomed to be installed, until early in this century. Over the stall of each is his crest; and high above his banner.

St. Paul's is a magnificent cathedral with a beautiful dome, a remarkable whispering gallery, some splendid statues and monuments. It would be far more interesting if I had not seen so many fine, rich churches. It is equal to most of them and deserves more enthusiasm than can be felt by one weary even of architectural glories.

MUSCLE AND BRAINS—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

But will a man ever tire of the infinitely varying phaszes of human nature, its habits, amusements and excitements? The day was as soft and delicious as ever dawned upon Italy. The young Spring seemed proud of her charms, and scented the air with her first and freshest perfumes, made it thrill with the jubilee of returning birds. The annual contest between the oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge Universities always excites the entire community into partizanship. To-day the interest seems intense beyond all precedent. Light blue or dark blue ribbons flutter upon hats, from button holes, they decorate windows, cabs, omnibuses, horses, whips. Boys and old men are crying them through the streets, and the ladies wear trimmings or dresses indicating by the shade of color the crew they smile upon and pray for. The race is to take place at five o'clock when the tide turns, about four miles from the city. Long before noon a human tide stronger than ever swelled between the banks of the Thames is rolling towards the course. Omnibusses, cabs and carriages are full and over, ferry boats, tugs, skiffs, glide down full freighted, long and numerous are the railway trains that hurry thither, and the highways and byways are crowded with pedestrians eagerly hastening on.

By three o'clock the banks and bosom of the Thames present a spectacle rarely, if ever, witnessed. Tens of thousands, countless crowds rustle along the shores, cluster upon the bridges like human swarms. The nobility and the wealthy in superb equipages, the less favored filling temporary tiers of seats here and there, or sitting and lounging upon the ground, or hanging upon the trees. Games and small shows of various kinds, vagrant minstrels, orange women, refreshment, lemonade and beer booths, and every incident and accompaniament of a grand picnic, or British 4th of July, helps to make up a most picturesque and fairy-like scene; which is hightened by the varied craft that steam, sail, float and paddle up and down, cross and recross the stream. The swift steamer, the awkward barge, the graceful scull, the curious water velocipede and all other manner of floating vehicle are here. Flags and favours fly upon land and water so dividedly that it is difficult to tell which is the favorite. As the hour which is to settle the contest draws near, the excitement grows apace, until it is very questionable whether more interest could or would be felt if the British armies were drawn up in line facing a powerful foe. Certain it is, no political conflict in this country awakens anything like the zeal which is now manifested.

At last the River Police clear away the track, and all eyes are strained to catch the first sight from the several points of view; and ears are beat listening for the far off shout of those who see and cheer around the bends. A murmur, a swell, a roar as it grows nearer; and all around us upon tiptoes lean forward and hold their breath, and as the two stalwart and manly crews round into the clear "home stretch" almost side by side, such wild tumult, such an uproar! And when it is clearly seen that the wearers of the light blue—the Cambridge boys—have and hold the lead: you would never suppose that these frantic thousands, who jump and shout, tear and roar so, are sedate, dignified, reserved, cold Englishmen! It was a splendid sight; for they were noble, symmetrical fellows, all bending their whole soul and sinews into the contest; inspired by personal ambition, college pride and the myriad anxious spectators. After ten unsuccessful years, Cambridge won, bravely and fairly! and the public who always sympathize with the unfortunate, desired this result, and applauded it immoderately.

The next day other contests took place between other students of these institutions, such as foot races, jumping, pitching, playing billiards &c., showing, that whether it be set down in the curriculum or not, muscular education is an essential portion of the college course, that physical development, should be encouraged, and reasonable gymnastic exercises and athletic sports practiced is certainly not only proper, but commendable. But it may well be doubted whether it is not overdone, where students are found more eager to win a boat race or a billiard match, than to take the first honor in their class. To be "champions," requires more time than ought to be spared from text books, by those who hope for any eminence beyond that which muscle gives.

PARLIAMENT—HOW M. PS. LOOK AND ACT.

Having seen a British contest of muscle, it is well to see how they conduct a battle of brains. The Irish Land Bill is under discussion in the House of Commons, and we are permitted to occupy a seat in the members' gallery, so called because a card from one of them is essential to gain admission. This august body does not assemble until 5 o'clock, about the time American Legislatures usually adjourn. The members dine at 6 or 7 o'clock, but the business meanwhile drags slowly along. About 9 o'clock the seats fill up, the discussion becomes animated, and is ordinarily prolonged until after midnight, frequently until morning. One reason for this unseasonable and unnatural proceeding is, that the members receive no compensation, and many of them have their private business or professional duties to attend to during the earlier hours.

The Chamber of the Commons is a parallelogram, with galleries entirely around it. A wide aisle runs through the center; upon either side and face which are rows of sofa benches, rising back to the walls. At one end, in the middle of this aisle is the Speaker's chair not perched up as is customary with us. In front of the speaker is a wide table extending about ten feet up the aisle. In the front and lowest row of benches upon one side of this table sit the cabinet ministers; in the front row opposite them are the leaders of the opposition. None others have tables or desks. The Reporters occupy the gallery over the speaker. Back of and above through a glass partition we see the dresses and features of a number of ladies watching the proceedings with evident interest or curiosity. The fair creatures are not admitted into the immediate presence of these ungaliant legislators; and can see how laws are enacted only from this cage, and "through a glass darkly." The wood work of the chamber is carved work; there is no gilding or flashy painting; but it looks rich and neat in the soft light that comes through the glass roofs. The gas jets are arranged as they are in the chambers at Washington.

We have observed all this; and that many of the members sit with their hats on; and have thought what a vascillating and conventional thing politeness is; and how each nation seems to have its own code; when the Speaker quietly rises and walks out, without saying "by your leave"—and we are informed that this is the Speaker's privilege, and that it means a recess while he takes some refreshments. He returns after a short absence; many of the tardy, and those who have just dined gather in; Gladstone, D'. Israeli and their followers until nearly every seat is filled; an uncommon event, and indicating an important contest, and a close vote.

The Ministers and others gather about Gladstone posting him upon the speeches, motions &c., during his absence, (as his subsequent speech clearly shows.) He chats with animation, or sits in an easy, lounging position, making a note now and then as the debate proceeds. His rival, D'Israeli, sits opposite, with legs crossed, arms folded, his chin upon his breast. Part of the time we have a strong conviction, he is taking a quiet "snooze." But when awake he seems solitary, exclusive, unsocial. He neither smiles, nor evinces any emotion, but sits like a sphynx, calm, impassable, undemonstrative. Is he disappointed and soured, or deep and scheming?

The opposition are in great glee because some of the adherents of the Ministry oppose certain sections of the Bill. Sir Roundell Palmer, who is likely to be the next Lord Chancellor, speaks clearly and forcibly in opposition to the clause. The Solicitor General for Ireland replies. Dr. Ball the next ablest to D'Israeli of the opposition rejoins. Fortescue, Hardy and others speak. The Premier rises, and all is quiet. His head is well shaped, his face amiable and handsome, his bearing graceful, his manner quiet, but impressive, his style exceedingly chaste and felicitous. An occasional sally of wit, a spear of sarcasm quietly cast, but sent through the mask, a deep earnestness and anxious desire for the best ends, a complimentary and touching regret that some whose aid he counted upon should desert, and a decisive, bold declaration that the Ministry staked its existence upon the issue, made a speech which showed its effect. For when the vote was taken the ministry had a decided majority, and some even who had spoken against them upon the point under consideration, voted with them, amongst them no less a person than Sir R. Palmer. This would provoke a scandal in America.

I have not seen the House of Lords in session but attended the High Court of Chancery, which sits in the same chamber. It is a magnificent room, with gilding and frescoes—and statues of the Barons who signed the Magna Charta. In the middle of the room, upon a veritable wool sack—covered quite neatly however—sits the Lord Chancellor in his black gown, and under his white wig. The solicitors are similarly attired. There can be no special objection to the gown; in fact many things may be said in favor of its use. But there is neither reason, beauty or comfort to be urged in behalf of horse hair wigs.

THE ARTS AND WONDERS.

The National Picture Gallery is not nearly so large as many upon the continent; but its collection is quite choice, embracing originals of most of the old masters.

The South Kensington Museum, besides having a great many very valuable paintings, and not of hackneyed subjects either, contains a vast deal else to occupy one for a day or two in examining. In addition to the fabrics, workmanship and trophies of other times and other countries, usually found in museums, there are here large departments for educational instruction; of philosophy, chemistry, the practical sciences all—and large libraries in connection with school rooms. There is also a department with samples of the various articles of diet, in different countries, with an analysis of each. All for instruction and the general wealth. As if men ever could let their appetites wait upon their health; or let their digestive powers regulate their dinner! Never, until too late!

The British Museum embraces all that is to be found in other celebrated museums, and more. It has multitudinous specimens in geology, mineralogy, zoology, fossils, skeletons and skins, the ordinary supply of Egyptian curiosities, mummies, tombs, idols &c., torsos and ancient, damaged statuary from Greece and Rome, even the sculptured walls of the old Assyrian city, representing scenes in the history of Senacherib. Then there is the immense library with nearly a million volumes: and an exceedingly interesting collection of autograph letters of celebrated authors and monarchs, and a number of original manuscripts of works of boundless fame.

The zoological gardens in a portion of Regents' Park is very interesting. All manner of birds, beasts, fishes &c., may be seen here, scattered about in houses shut in with shrubbery and shade, in picturesque streams, arbors and high enclosures. Natural history may be thoroughly studied while enjoying the sunshine, the green sward, borders of flowers.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE TOWER.

A half hour's ride by steam takes us somewhat out of the smoky canopy, and brings us to one of the architectural wonders, the Crystal Palace. It must have equalled any spectacle of oriental splendor, when in the height of the first opening. Even now, it attracts and charms. Its crystal walls, and high up arch, its long avenues lined with statues, its flowers and fountains, its tasteful booths and wares, its lovely grounds and lofty tower, make it a favorite resort.

Wholly unlike it is the massive, solid, grim Tower of London, which frowns down upon the Thames in surly consciousness of its history of crime. Once a palace and then a prison where statesmen and kings, tender youths and fair women suffered and were slaughtered; now it is a museum of arms, and a jewel house. Strange association, the implements of death and the plate and decorations, crown and gems and sceptres for peaceful and joytul ceremonials. Many of the arms and armors have histories which render them interesting, as connected with the persons who wore them, the occasion or epoch during which they were used.

The extent of this collection of arms may perhaps, be equalled; but its convenient and neat arrangement, and fanciful adjustment of weapons of war into flowers, stars, and various gentle emblems is unrivalled.

After being conducted through the various halls, into Sir Walter Raleigh's dungeon, to the room where several of the historic unfortunates left inscriptions upon the prison walls and seen other localities not calculated to awaken very agreeable emotions, we are in fit mood to be delighted, by the glitter and flash of he *jewel room*. Yet we are greatly disappointed to find so meagre an array of gems. There are some pieces of heavy gold service, a brilliant crown, some trophies and relics, some jewels and an imitation of the Kohinoor—the genuine diamond, being the Queen's personal property, she retains its custody. Several less pretentious kingdoms have a far more regal display of State jewels than this. No doubt the little dominion of shoddy or petroleum would flash with more gorgeous and dazzling lustre. But the British may be reconciled to the invidious comparison, by the knowledge that true power and worth will be felt and appreciated, while glitter and show excite no notice but that of ridicule. Fortunately neither governments nor individuals are judged by the extent and value of their jewel cases.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION

is certainly one of most entertaining and novel in this vast city. Artemus Ward's famous show of "*Wacks Wurks*" has had the effect of bringing all such exhibitions into ridicule; and one is apt to feel quizzed when advised to visit such a spectacle. But go with whatever feelings you may, you will be amply compensated by spending an evening in this ingenious establishment.

All the Kings and Queens of England, from William the Conqueror, and many of the most noted persons in her history of ancient and modern times, including all the present royal family, and leading statesmen, the rulers and prominent characters of other European countries, and few of America are here seen, the size of life, with the ordinary costume, expression and pose of each. They are arranged in groups, some sitting, some standing, all so complete and natural that the pendants from the bodies, ears and head dresses tremble and their trains sweep and fairly rustle, that you involuntarily step aside or start, thinking you have mistaken some of the visitors for the figures.

Washington and Franklin are admirable, but the other American group is not correct. It represents Lincoln, Johnson, McClellan and Grant in consultation. McClellan as a Major-General and Grant as the General-in-Chief. The two leaders of the army never occupied that relative position; nor was Johnson a consulting member of the Civil or Military Government during Lincoln's life; nor are the likenesses accurate. But the rest of the exhibition is so admirable that we can overlook these little discrepancies. Under the blaze of gas the scene is like an assemblage of the world's great names in full costume.

In one chamber are many mementoes of the great Napoleon—his camp bedstead; his shaving case, his atlas, with plans of some of his battles; his coronation robe; some of his golden eagles, and some sadder memorials of his carriage captured at Waterloo; and some remembrances of St. Helena.

It is a shame, if not a sin, to mar so interesting an exhibition with an appendage. But the last room is called "The Chamber of Horrors," and contains wax statues of the most infamous criminals known in the calendars of blood down to Franz Muller and Trauppman, with some of their murderous weapons, and representations of their dying victims. Most of these wretches, contrary to all the teachings of physiognomy, to say nothing of phrenology, are exhibited as genteel, quiet, amiable people. If these be correct, nature's handwriting upon the human countenance is not as legible as we had supposed.

In this room is kept the original knife of the guillotine, which slew so many thousands, innocent as well as guilty, during the bloody days of the French Revolution.

All who choose to pay the admission fee, no matter how young, may visit this chamber and see how respectable crime looks, and how its chief ministers are perpetuated. They may here become familiar with murder, without being shocked at its enormity. This and all similar exhibitions are of very doubtful propriety: perhaps it is not too much to say, are positively contaminating in their influence upon young, unsettled characters.

MARKETS, CLUBS, OMNIBUSES, &C.

No one should visit London without going through the markets which feed this enormous population; especially will it be interesting, if not agreeable, to go to the Billingsgate Fish Market, whence is derived too much of the current language and literature (?) of the day. But it is a study and a marvel; and those fond of the curious will here be gratified, men, women and boys screaming, yelling, inviting, crying their commodities. It is, *perhaps*, as near like the Stock Board in New York as anything else, and no doubt quite as respectable.

One of the great institutions of London is its Club Houses. Many of them are quite palatial in appearance and style. Everybody who is anybody here must belong to one or more of these genteel gambling and drinking houses.

We are glad to find a city in which there is a limit to the capacity of omnibuses. Here, the number which each will hold is marked upon it, and when the complement is obtained, no more can be admitted. All of them have seats on top, and many prefer riding there. The city can be traversed underground by steam—as the local railroad runs under almost the entire city; with frequent stations from which stairs lead down into the darkness. Street railways are, at last, being laid in some of the less thickly settled portions of the city.

I feel bound to record it for the credit of London, so much abused and slandered, that it has not rained here for two consecutive weeks, and all the while the sun shone—above the clouds of smoke.

J. H. H.

VARIETIES.

—Chief Justice Chase is going to Europe for the summer.

—Ex-Collector Bailey, who recently disappeared from New York, is said to have been found in Ohio, on a farm.

—One patient in Maine has really and undoubtedly been made nervous by smoking. He put his lighted pipe in the same pocket with eighty-five dollars worth of paper currency.

—A fellow who made a return of a large income, with a view to an advantageous matrimonial alliance, is anxious to correct his figures, now that income returns are not to be published.

—At Fort Scott, Kansas, a man buying a lot can dig stone enough on it to build a house, cement for his cellar and cistern, coke to paint the house, and coal enough at the bottom to last the family a lifetime.

—A negro alderman at Wilmington, N. C., was called "Anthony" by the counsel in a law case in which he was a witness; but he refused to reply till he was addressed as Mr. Howe, and the Court sustained him.

—Hattie Johnson, the lady who was brought into distressing notoriety through her elopement with the Rev. Horace Cook, in New York, some months ago, was joined in wedlock to a young man of that city last week.

—A mother in Cleveland, Ohio, has been before the courts on a charge of assault and battery on her own son, but was acquitted. She was whipping the boy for stealing money and playing truant, when an officious neighbor interfered and had her arrested.

—San Francisco has at last hit upon a new, original and very happy plan of robbing a man. An operator lassoes him, and after his breathing ceases to be regular, a confederate performs the ceremony of emptying his pockets.

—The excitement throughout Greece on account of the recent outrages of the brigands near Marathon is not abated. At an early hour Monday morning the bodies of Floyd and Herbert, of the British Legation, arrived at Piraeus, near Athens, in a Grecian frigate, and later in the day the funeral obsequies were celebrated in that city. The King, the diplomatic corps, and a great number of citizens and strangers attended. The force in pursuit of the brigands succeeded in killing or capturing the entire party.

—Let us sit down to a good Japanese dinner—down on the floor. Food on the floor. Fire and cigars or pipes on the floor. Sit on your heels, waiting. Enter first course—Tea, sugar cakes. Smoke. Second course—Fish-skin soup. Smoke. Third—Fish cake and bean cheese. Smoke Fourth—Raw fish and horse radish. Smoke. Fifth—Broiled fish. Smoke again. Sixth—Custard soup. Smoke. Seventh—Chicken stew, turnips and onions. Smoke a little. Eighth—Cuttlefish, wafer cakes, Nipon tea. Here if tired, you can stop at the end of about two hours' ankle-ache. All is cleanly, well spiced with talk, and served in the utmost politeness. Sipping tea may be substituted for the infinitesimal whiffs of polite smoking. A grand dinner, is much more elaborate. After dinner rest. —[Japan Correspondence Buffalo Express.

—A Massachusetts paper regrets that the crowded state of its columns will not permit it to publish a furnished sketch of the life of a certain gentlemen, but promises to preserve it as material for an obituary notice.

—An elephant is in trouble in New Haven. It has corns on its feet, and these are so painful that it cannot walk. A corn doctor is about to put the monstrous beast under the influence of chloroform, and cut the corns out.

—The latest scandal in New York is of a married lady who fell in love with her daughter's *fiance*. The daughter suspecting it, dismissed her lover, who went to Europe, the mother following him in the next steamer, with her maid.

—"Here, Alfred is an apple; divide it politely with your little sister." "How shall I divide it politely, mamma?" Give the larger part to the other person, my child." Alfred handed the apple to his little sister saying, "Here, sis, you divide it yourself."

—A re-enlisted soldier, named DeLaron, and his wife committed suicide at Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday, the 16th instant. They each took an ounce of arsenic and retired to the woods to die together, but, under the pangs of the poison, they returned to the barracks and died.

—Some citizens of San Francisco were so delighted at discovering three honest men in the California Legislature that they tendered them a public dinner in acknowledgment of the "incorruptible fidelity with which, under trying and difficult circumstances. they had sought to protect the interests of their constituents." The dinner was declined with thanks.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.
Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

No ephemeral organization is the Democratic party—of no mushroom growth—containing no element of decay, but those of vitality, vigor and endurance. Identified with all the great interests of the country, it has kept pace with its giant strides toward greatness, and infused into the system of government the very life blood which has contributed to its glory. Wielding the power of government, and exercing control over its legislation for an almost uninterrupted period of forty years, there was scarce an event of any prominence with which it was not identified—no public measure of which it was not the originator and sponsor—no grand achievement which was not made under its auspices—no vindication of national honor, either upon land or sea which it could not justly boast—no acquisition to our domain which it could not claim as the result of its far-seeing statesmanship and controlling wisdom.

Every Democrat must feel proud of the grand old party, which has outlived a score of puerile organizations that arose and flourished for a season, and as rapidly passed away. What has it achieved? Under JEFFERSON it acquired that magnificent domain included in the Louisiana Purchase; under MADISON, vindicated our national honor, and wrung from England the acknowledgement of a principle long withheld; under MONROE cultivated the arts of peace, and made rapid strides in the race for national greatness; under JACKSON ridded the country of a hydra-headed monster which controlled and crippled its finances, and by bribery sought to control its legislation—quieted threatened internal dissensions, and with the re-establishment of sectional harmony, gave a new impetus to the industry which thrilled the arteries of Commerce and Manufactures; under POLK, Mexican insolence and bad faith were resented and punished, and the vast auriferous regions of the Pacific added to our national domain. Keeping step to the music of Constitutional progress, it never swerved from its high-toned conservatism, which was at once the safeguard of individual right and the guerdon of national honor and strength.

It outlived the Anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania, which, under RITNER, and the tutelaze of THAD STEVENS, lived one short term of licentiousness, peculation and fraud, then sank into the oblivion from which it sprung. It battled, with all the might and energy which it could command, the Know Nothing organization, which invaded the sanctity of the church and the sacredness of guaranteed individual rights—constituted the chances of birth a crime, and denied to all foreigners the right of the elective franchise—this it fought and killed, again triumphing over the mongrel parties which sprung from the old Whig party—the noblest of them all, most worthy of Democratic steel, and with which its longest and most hotly contested canvasses were held. Yielding to the imperious, but short-lived sway which was attendant upon the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, it relinquished its ascendency for a few short months, until the sober second thought of the people reinstated it in its power. So, when the new issues involved in the contest of 1860, with the divisions in its own ranks, again temporarily supplanted it, the Democratic party maintained its integrity, without the relinquishment of a single tenet of its political faith. To-day it is intact as ever—with its strength unimpaired, and its principles impregnable—gaining daily accessions to its ranks from among the sober and thoughtful, simply biding its time, to again wrest the reins of government from Radical and fanatical sway—to drive the money-changers from the temple, cleanse the Augean stable, and re-inaugurate the good old Democratic rule, under which so much has been achieved.

WILL not the dawn of the new jubilant era play out our once-revered national holiday? We opine that the glory of the Fourth of July has departed—bonfires and illuminations, which were wont to greet its return, will no more show their radiant light—firecrackers will become obsolete, and JOHN CHINAMAN'S occupation in the saltpetre line for our delectation will be gone. Fifteenth Amendment jubilees will supplant them, and already there is evidence of their waning popularity. It only remains for Congressional radical supremacy to designate, by law, some day as the new National Sabbath, and attach a penalty to the failure of its observance, to inaugurate and render permanent the new millennium. Spirits of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, and of all departed Revolutionary patriots, be not disturbed in your quiet slumbers, for were you once to come forth and witness all the desecrations in the name of freedom, rest would return to you—"*never more.*"

OUR FINANCES.

In glancing over the mass of figures put forth monthly by Secretary BOUTWELL, and called a statement of the public debt, one is curious to know why everything is left in a state of indefiniteness to the extent that it is.

For more than a year Mr. BOUTWELL has been in office, and during that time he claims to have paid off about one hundred millions of dollars of the public debt. But he has not deigned to inform the American people just how one dollar of it was paid, or whether his skillful handling of the finances has reduced the burdens of the people a single iota.

According to Mr. BOUTWELL'S statements the bonded debt still remains the same, or rather greater—for it has been increased—as it did when he went into office. That is to say, that the people pay as much interest on the bonded debt now as they did one year ago. As Mr. BOUTWELL placed this indebtedness at approximately $2,500,000,000 a short time since when he promulgated his absurd plan of paying it off in nine years and six months, its is easy to arrive at some conclusion as to the burdens of the public debt, and whether they are being lightened. At an average interest of six per cent. the interest annually would amount to $150,000,000—an average of $12,500,000 per month, which so far as we are able to see, from Mr. BOUTWELL'S statements, he estimates as a part of the public debt, with the payment of which he credits himself as so much of the debt paid. In other words he claims that he has paid the debt in the proportion or amount that he has kept it from increasing. Whether this be an able stroke of financiering or not, is open to very grave doubts and questions.

Now, as long as the people are compelled to pay $150,000,000 annually in the shape of interest on the national debt—which will be exactly as long as the amount of such debt outstanding remains at $2,500,000,000, with the present interest—the debt stands actually without reduction, though half of it be accumulated in ridiculous and absurd "Sinking Funds" and "Special Funds."

Suppose that Mr. BOUTWELL has purchased some fifty millions of bonds since his induction into office. The people are paying interest on a larger amount of bonds and other indebtedness now than they were on the 1st of March, 1869. In any ordinary business transaction this state of the case would be conclusive evidence that the liabilities are not being decreased.

According to Mr. BOUTWELL'S claims, he has reduced the public debt at the average rate of about $7,000,000 per month during the last fourteen months. His official figures also show that this decrease is off set by the increase of the "total amount of debt outstanding and interest unpaid," at the average rate of $3,500,000 per month. To pay the debt at the rate of seven millions per month, it would require twenty-eight years to pay it; hence, one would suppose that under BOUTWELL'S policy it would be paid off in that time.

But we must recollect with the present rate of increase it would be augmented during the same time $1,250,000,000, which it would require fourteen years more at $7,000,000 per month to pay off, during which period the increase at the corresponding ratio, would require an additional seven years, then again three and a half, and yet again one and a fraction, so that it would really require fifty-four years to pay off the present debt by Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy at the rate of $7,000,000 per month.

But all this time the people are taxed to pay the interest at the rate of $150,000,000 per year. The Secretary's policy is to require the interest to be paid upon the bonds that he has purchased. Therefore, at the end of twenty-eight years, when half the debt would be paid off at the rate now claimed by the Secretary, there will have been paid the enormous sum of $4,200,000,000 interest at the rate of $150,000,000 per year, and then only half the debt paid.

But supppose that Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy is carried out to the end, that the debt *will* be paid of at the end of fifty-four years when the last bond has been bought up, and that all this time the purchased bonds, as well as those outstanding have been drawing interest, it will then have amounted to $8,100,000,000, which will have been paid in interest alone, in trying to wipe out a debt of $2,500,000,000, to say nothing about the other taxes that will have to be paid.

In reality Mr. BOUTWELL'S present policy for paying of the public debt is about as sensible as the one he proposed some time since, and which was considered too silly to provoke criticism.

AT LAST, justice has been done Hon. FURMAN A. SHEPPARD of Philadelphia. It will be remembered that he was fairly and honestly elected District Attorney of that city, when the election was contested and the office given to his Radical opponent, Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. SHEPPARD appealed, and on yesterday the Court delivered its opinion, declaring him elected and restoring to him his office. Several other row offices in that city, to which Democrats were elected, are yet held by Radicals.

SOME few or the Radical journals are jubilant over the passage, by the House, of Mr. DICKEY'S bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension list the name of the widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, from the date of the passage of the act. This is but in accordance with the precedent of reckless extravagance which they have established; and although there are many of the most prominent of that party who denounce in unstinted terms the begging propensity of Mrs. LINCOLN, there is no reason, which they can consistently allege, why she should not be provided for as well as the family of STANTON or any other defunct official. Of course, it wouldn't be "loyal" to provide for the toiling, needy daughters of Chief Justice TANEY, and yet wherein is a just construction of his DRED SCOTT decision more offensive to their negro-relishing nostrils, than the utterances of ABRAHAM LINCOLN with reference to the political and civil status of the colored man? "The Great Lamented, were he living to-day, would be immeasurably behind the standard of his party, unless, like the rest of them, he had ignored honesty, abandoned his old views, and "progressed" with them for the convenience of their political purposes.

AN incident or two of history is recalled by the notice of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, ex-member of Congress, from Washington county, Pa. The latter years of his life were clouded by a painful family misfortune—he having figured in the DINSMORE murder trial as counsel for his own son, who was indicted for connection with the crime. Parallel cases, although of a still more painful character, were furnished in the persons of two other distinguished men. It will be recollected that the gifted HANNEGAN, ex-U. S. Senator from Indiana, and Minister to Russia, under POLK'S administration, closed a brilliant life in remorse for the unfortunate killing of his brother-in-law, and ex-Governor BEBB, of Ohio, for an indiscreet and fatal firing into a noisy serenading party at the wedding of his daughter, retired into morose and gloomy obscurity in Illinois, to brood over a wrong which was as foreign to his kindly nature as virtue is to crime.

RADICAL retaliatory hate is meeting with almost constant check, even in the house of its friends; and there are daily indications of returning sense and justice to many of that school who have hitherto been apparently insensible even to shame. The conservative character of the United States Supreme Court is sustained by Chief Justice CHASE on Saturday last—a decision so manifestly just that the only surprise is that its principle was ever questioned. The Court held that loaning money to the Confederate government, when such loan was extorted by fear, was not an act giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This decision will relieve many of the best Southern Unionists from the penalties which Radical legislation sought to impose upon them. Thus another Radical prop has been knocked from under them, and to a certain extent will aid in checking the indulgence of their hatred of everything Southern.

WILL the learned lawyers who did, and those who promised to deliver congratulatory addresses to the dark colored citizens the other day, now oppose the admission of candidates to the bar? How do our judges, all Republican, feel on the subject? Will any of them interpose any fine spun theories as to their rights? Will the Republican jury commission refuse to place in the wheel the names of the colored voters, and will our fashionable churches let their front pews to colored people? Are they not men and brothers, and, what is more important, voters?

THE name of the widow of the most distinguished martyr in the cause of the Union, our assassinated President, is very properly to be placed on the pension rolls. This tardy act of justice will be approved by all but those who, from ignorance or from an active sympathy, continue to apologize for treason in the lump and in detail. —*Gazette.*

The "oldest" thus serves notice upon all who may object to voting away the people's money upon a widow who is worth one hundred thousand dollars, that they are "apologists for treason." This sort of logic might have done during the war to carry measures, but will not answer now.

THE awfully satirical paper, the *Nation*, has a mercilessly sarcastic article advocating "baby suffrage" as a necessity for the protection of infantile rights. The article bears the marks of having been written by "Tetterby's baby" and corrected by some "mother's darling," who has been turned over to the tender care of a hired nurse. The baby, it is boldly asserted, should have the ballot in order to enforce his or her rights in hotels, cars, on the street, and in places of public amusement. The suppression of babies under the present system, and the tyranny under which they groan, have embittered their lives, and the smoldering fires which have, until now, lain dormant are about to burst forth and overwhelm their oppressors.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Radical, thus notices the demise of Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY:

He died at his residence adjoining the town of Washington, Penn., on Thursday night last. He had been ill for a considerable time past from dropsical disease, and his death has not therefore taken his friends by surprise.

Mr. Montgomery was a lawyer of distinction, and for many years occupied a leading political position in Washington County, having been twice elected to Congress by the Democratic party of that district. During his career in Congress he achieved considerable notoriety in connection with the so-called Crittenden-Montgomery Amendment, which was intended as a measure of pacification during the excitement preceding the war. Mr. Montgomery was a self-made man, having risen from an obscure rank in society and worked his way under many disadvantages, for some of which he was probably more responsible than any one else. He was a man of strong physical and mental organization, and during his career had many rough and tumble encounters, political and personal. Of late years he has lived quietly on his farm, only once coming prominently before the public, in connection with the trial of his son in the Dinsmore murder-case. At the time of his death we presume he was something upward of fifty years of age.

THE special election of Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of New York, and also the election of three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New York, takes place in accordance with the act passed by the recent Legislature, on Tuesday, May 17. The act provides that each elector shall vote for the Chief Judge and four Associate Judges only. The State canvassers are to canvass and declare the result of the election on the 2d Tuesday (the 14th day) of June next. The new Court is to organize on the first Monday (the 14th day) of July. The candidates for the two parties for the court of Appeals are:

CHIEF JUDGE.

Democratic.	*Republican.*
Sanford E. Church.	Henry R. Selden.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William F. Allen.	Charles Mason.
Martin Grover.	Charles Andrews.
Rufus W. Peckham.	Charles J. Folger.
Charles A. Rapallo.	Robert S. Hale.

THE following gentlemen of the Radical persuasion are desirous of being nominated for Governor of this State:

General Jno. F. Hartranft, Colonel L. H. Cake, Hon. G. Dawson; General Lemuel Todd, James H. Campbell, Wayne M'Veigh, John Cessna, Thos. E. Cochran, Francis Jordan, J. M. Campbell, D. J. Morrell, Harry White, W. W. Ketchum, Horace Porter, James L. Graham, Geo. V. Laurence, Elisha W. Davis, E. Billingfelt, Wilmer Worthington, John Covode and J. W. Forney. Other announcements will be made in due time.

WHITTEMORE, the expelled cadetship dealer, unlike other prophets, seems to have most honor in his own country. The Charleston (S. C.) Radicals held a meeting on Wednesday night of last week, and spread a broad coat of whitewash over the character of their distressed brother.

Resolved by the Republicans of Charleston in mass meeting assembled, that having heard the Hon. B. F. Whittemore speak in his own defence, we are satisfied that he has performed no act unworthy of an honorable man or a faithful public servant, and we would most earnestly appeal to his Excellency, R. K. Scott, to order an election for Congressman in the First Congressional District at an early day, as an act of justice to the Hon. B. F. Whittemore, feeling assured that he will be returned triumphantly to his seat in Congress, to battle there faithfully in the future as in the past, for the rights of the people.

THE Eufaula, Ala., *Times*, says there is a terrible state of affairs in West Alabama; a young war has been waging there for some time. There is an organized band of desperadoes, who have declared their purpose to drive every "rebel" and Democrat out of that section, or kill every male, old and young, and outrage every woman. As a consequence, great excitement prevails in that region.

IT is reported that seven more Senators have given in their adhesion to the project of annexing the republic of Dominica, constituting a two-thirds majority to ratify the treaty, and enabling General GRANT to carry his point. Why not, if it is also true that the coffee of the island has been bought up by the Washington speculators. That will be a big haul and fill some private pockets amazingly full.

A TELEGRAM from New York says: "It is known here from authoritative sources that Secretary FISH will withdraw from the cabinet the moment the San Domingo treaty has been ratified by the Senate. It is a scheme to which Mr. FISH will never give his assent. District Attorney PIERREPONT, of this city, is to be Mr. FISH'S successor.

BEHOLD how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. The New York *Times*, radical, says of the *Tribune*, also radical: "It is a mean, cowardly, slanderous, and dishonest sheet, and it has probably done more to degrade morals and journalism than any paper which was not liable to be instantly suppressed by the police."

A CASE taken up to the Supreme Court by J. EDGAR THOMSON, Esq., of this State, to test the right of Kansas to tax the Pacific Railroad, has just been decided. Chief Justice CHASE affirms the right of the State to levy the tax and to collect it by seizing the property of the company.

WARMOUTH the carpet-bag executive of Louisiana, is said to be getting tired of public life. It is remarkable that none of these radical officeholders weary of public life until their chances of re-election are hopeless.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is no longer an admirer of MORTON. He says he is rapidly descending, in the Senate, to the level of a mere time-server and party demagogue, supporting every pretension of his masters, however evil, holding no country to exist outside of his organization and guided by no consistent policy or principles. He is at the head of the St. Domingo set; his attitude on finance and reconstruction has been crooked and pitiable from the first. He guesses at public sentiment and wears the harness of the Executive like an old and patient wheel-horse. He has large executive talents, but is without large, enduring convictions, and can claim no higher laurels than the politician's. His purpose seems to be the preservation of the Republican party for personal ends, and his apparent equipoise is all the more marked when he has a little enemy to crush.

THE GUN which JOHN BROWN carried at Harper's Ferry has turned up. It has long been known that his body lies mouldering in the grave and that his soul is marching on, but what could have become of the most valuable part of the concern—the gun—has always been a mystery. They say now that it is for sale in New York.

SURVIVING officers of the staff of Gen. STONEWALL JACKSON have published an appeal for funds to place a monument over his remains, and say that such a memorial of love and respect, more than all others, meets with the cordial approbation of Mrs. JACKSON.

A HALL THIEF stole, the other day, from SUMNER'S house, in Washington, a clock, mounted with silver and valued a two hundred dollars. It is said that SUMNER charges Beast BUTLER with stealing it to have the silver made into spoons.

THE N. Y. *Times* is endeavoring to convince its readers that the G. A. R's is not a political organization started for the purpose of putting its chief bummers into office. Rather hard work.

THE Radical papers want Hon. JEFF DAVIS to drop out of sight and out of mind as quickly as possible. Why don't they let him alone then?

The Ku-Klux Abroad in Massachusetts—A Memorial to Congress on the Subject.

The following memorial will shortly be presented to the House of Representatives:

"*To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled.*

"The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States shows:

"That they are citizens of the District of Columbia loyal to the Union, and that they desire, for business purposes, to visit the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, but that because of the inefficiency of the government of said State, and the outrages perpetrated by men in ambush, who fire upon innocent persons and place obstructions on railway tracks, as set forth in the following telegraphic despatch, they are afraid they may imperil their lives by venturing into said State, as witness:

"BOSTON, April 28.—An attempt was made Tuesday morning, and repeated this morning, to throw trains from the track of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, in the vicinity of Franklin, Massachusetts, by placing sleepers on the track.

"The attempt this morning nearly succeeded with the Norwich steamboat train, which was checked within a few feet of the obstructions, through the exertions of Wm. M. Comery, who signalled the danger.

"While doing this Mr. Comery was fired upon by three men in ambush, one bullet passing through his hat and another grazing his arm.

"Your memorialists have reason to believe that the action above cited, so dangerous to the lives of travellers and the peace of the State, are instigated and performed by armed organizations, which meet and conspire in secret, according to a formula similar to that of the Ku Klux, which is now devastating Georgia, laying waste its fair fields, burning the cities, and murdering its inhabitants, and therefore, ask that the same decisive measures which have been desired to suppress lawlessness and restore order in Georgia, may be promptly applied to the State of Massachusetts; so that the citizens of the United States, traveling within its borders, upon business or pleasure, may be safe.

"We, therefore, pray your honorable body to pass an enabling act authorizing the loyal people of Massachusetts to form a Republican form of Government, and that during the process of reconstruction a military commander may be placed in power to protect the interests of the Government, and that the existing Government of Massachusetts be declared provisional in the meantime.

"Signed by ASA THATCHER,
and many others."

The New Spanish Dancers.

The troupe of Spanish ballet dancers imported for the Grand Opera House by Max Maretzek made their first appearance there last night, Cecilia Romero receiving the warmest recognition. The new comers, however, by no means, eclipsed the popularity of the old favorites at this establishment, the admired quartet of Roze, Lupo, Albertina and Baretta receiving the usual liberal applause. In fact, the old dancers, like old wine, seem to be the best. M. Ajax, for instance, is in his line without a rival. The Demon Can Can and the Amazon ballet are both notable features of the spectacular production which has proved so successful at the great west side theatre.—N. Y. Post.

The Rocky Mountain Peaks.

Interesting facts are obtained from the Rocky mountain exploration by the professors and students of Harvard and Yale who went out under Professor Whitney's superintendence. They measured all the highest peaks, both by barometer and base observation; and it seems that no peak has yet been found in the Rocky mountains equal in height to several in the Sierra Nevadas. They, however, found one peak west of the Arkansas river which is 14,270 feet high—or only 1,000 feet less than Mont Blanc. They named it "Mount Harvard." Gray's peak is only 25 feet less; and Pike's peak lacks only 64 feet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

WASHINGTON, May 2.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the following subjects, the further consideration of which was indefinitely postponed:

Petitions of retired army officers, praying to be allowed full salaries. A memorial from the Universal Peace Society against the increase of the number of cadets at the Military Academy. Joint resolutions for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Petitions for the abolition of the Military Academy. He also reported favorably the House joint resolution for the payment of one year's salary for the benefit of the family of the late Gen. Rawlins. Placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Claims and Pensions reported adversely to the numerous applications for relief.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, for certain lands in the Shawnee Reservation. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of amending the patent laws, so that the free use of every patent hereafter issued be retained for the use of the United States in all departments. Referred.

The bill to make up the deficiencies in land grants, to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, and the bill granting lands and the right of way in Missouri and Arkansas, to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph along or near the thirty-sixth parallel, from the Mississippi to the Arkansas river, were passed.

The House bill extending thirty days' time, within which persons elected to office in Texas may take the oath of office, was amended and passed.

A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the United States steamer Oneida, giving them twelve months' pay, was amended, to authorize the commission and corresponding increase of pay to officers who by their absence were not examined with their classes but had since been confirmed by the Senate in several cases confirmed after their death. Passed.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. MORGAN—To repeal the proviso of the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868, and which limits the applications for pensions to five years from the origin of the cause of the pension.

By Mr. ROGERS—To remove all political disabilities.

Mr. DICKEY introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of the widow of Abraham Lincoln on the pension roll and to pay her a pension of $3,000 per annum. While under operation of the previous question bill passed. Yeas, 72; nays, 5.

Mr. BIRD offered a resolution requesting the Government to intercede with the British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of Jno. Gallagher, captured with the Fenians and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

Mr. COLKIN offered a resolution declaring it to be the sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation by the Government of Great Britain for the destruction of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States by the steamer Alabama and other steamers of a like kind, and requesting the President to press the Alabama claims to an immediate settlement, so that the citizens may be promptly remunerated for their losses and the nation's honor maintained.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 40 to 75, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution declaring that the 30th of May, being a day appointed for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who died in defence of the Union as a public holiday, be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without division.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution giving the Committee on the Whole, authority to stop the debate on any portion of the tariff bill. Adopted by a vote of 113 to 13.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into the service under the President's proclamation on the 3d of May, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House at 5:30 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

SENATE.

The House joint resolution creating the 30th of May a public holiday, was opposed by Mr. Sherman and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was discussed by Messrs. Sumner and Trumbull favorably, and Mr. Edmunds in opposition. The latter stated that the Committee on Pensions would report a bill this week accompanied by evidence, udon which the Senators could form judgment. The bill was then laid aside.

The following bills were passed:

Changing the places of holding the United States Courts in northern Mississippi.

A bill for the survey of a railroad route on the west bank of the Potomac river from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry.

A bill for the Omaha and Northwestern land grant.

Mr. CONKLING submitted a report from the Census Conference Committee, and in reply to questions made a statement which shows that the compensation provided for census takers in the law was alike adequate in populous and sparsely settled districts. The bill was adopted.

A bill limiting the number of special agents of the Treasury Department to fifty-three and fixing their compensation, was amended and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill providing that all appointments of civil officers of the Government, except Postmasters and such officers as are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made from persons found best qualified for the position after open and competitive examination and terms of probation. It provides for the appoint-

ment of three Commissioners, who shall constitute a civil service commission to hold office for five years. This commission is to prescribe qualifications requisite for an appointment to each branch and grade of civil service, to establish rules governing applications, examinations, and periods and conditions of probation, and report to Congress at the opening of each session. An examination of all officers is to be held every four years, and such as may not be found qualified are to be recommended for dismissal, and to be dismissed accordingly. The President or Senate may require an applicant for any office that requires confirmation by the Senate to appear before a board and be examined as to qualifications.

During a discusston by Messrs. Jenckes, Peters, Beck and Benton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. All the remaining paragraphs relating to iron were on motion of Mr. Schenck struck out.

After some discussion the committee rose.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory, which was referred.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, desired to offer a resolution providing in deference the assignment of to-morrow as a day of fasting and prayer in Virginia in consequence of the Richmond calamity for adjournment until Thursday, but no objection was made.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON; May 4.

SENATE.

The House concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* July 4th was discussed. A motion to table it having been rejected by a vote of 15 to 14, until the expiration of the morning hour, it went over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution to amend the act of July 20th, 1870, relative to the deficiencies for carrying out the reconstruction laws. Passed.

The calendar was taken up, and bills passed as follows:

To aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad; authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad; for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

The joint resolution appropriating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association was passed.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the protection of immigrants. Referred.

At 3:30 o'clock the calendar being completed Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian Reservations and the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory.

Mr. RAMSAY and HOWE insisted upon proceeding with the special order—the Franking bill.

Mr. HARLAN'S motion prevailed, but pending the consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

A joint resolution to pay the widow of the late General Rawlins one yaer's salary as Secretary of War; to allow the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the army and navy; to define the interest act; to allow Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, acting as Collectors of Internal Revenue, to pay as such; a House bill to amend the bankrupt act, and an act relating to its operations in Territories were considered.

Mr. WELLS from the Committee on the Decline of American commerce reported a bill authorizing a mail steamship service from New Orleans monthly to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Sisal and Havana. Re-committied.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by Brevet Brigadier General Terry, relating to Georgia not already communicated to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the allegations that General Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and to be tried before his military subordinates for the violations of the laws of Georgia and refusing to allow them the benefit of the *habeas corpus* or trial by jury in the Civil Courts, and requesting the President to state by what authority such things are done.

Mr. SHANKS and others objected.

Mr. BECK—Then I call for the regular order of business, and give notice that I will object to everything out of order from now until the 4th of July.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Census bill was agreed to.

The civil service bill came up as business of the morning hour, and was discussed by Messrs. Finkelburg, and Cobb, of North Carolina, in its favor, and Messrs Maynard, Peters, Bingham and Payne in opposition, and went over till to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE!

A Woman Sailing in Mid Air—She is Without Hope—She Writes a Letter—Prof. Lagrange Falls from the Balloon.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon sailing high in the air, moving in a south-easterly direction, near Montpelier, Blackford county, this State. It was fastened to a loose piece of wood and iron weighing about one and a half pounds: "Sailed from Toronto, April 28th, for New York; met with adverse winds, and by a sudden movement of the balloon Mr. Lagrange was thrown out, I suppose as near as I could determine, over the southern part of Michigan. Not knowing how to manage the ship, it has been tossed to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and no earthly power can save me. I drop these few lines hoping some human being will find them and communicate to my parents the tidings of my melancholy fate. To heaven, to heaven, I commit my soul. Please send this note to Ralph Lawrence, Upper Canada.

[Signed] BERTHA LAWRENCE.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The election here to-day for City Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the suspension of Susisky, the defaulter, resulted in the election of Daniel G. Taylor, Democrat, over Dwight Durkee, Radical, by about two hundred and fifty majority.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Government has up to this morning received no official dispatches in the least degree confirming or strengthening the report that the volunteers had seized Moro Castle, as recently reported. There is no doubt, however, but that the volunteers control to a great degree the Spanish authorities.

AMNESTY OATHS.

Not less than three hundred thousand amnesty oaths have been taken under the proclamations respectively of Presidents Liucoln and Johnson.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Convention of the Medical colleges appointed a Committee to take the necessary action for the formation of a permanent association, for the improvement in medical education. The committee are Professors M. Davis, of Illinois; Samuel Logan, of New Orleans; A. Hammar, of St. Louis; T. Parone, of Louisville; S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia; C. K. Blackman, of Cincinnati; J. C Shattrick, of Boston, and A. C. Post, of New York. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE ONEIDA DISASEE—OPINION PRESENTED.

The opinion of the United States Naval Court held at Yokohama on the loss of the Oneida was forwarded to Congress to-day by the Navy Department. After giving a full synopsis of the evidence, the court says the cause of the collision is altogether and entirely due to the Bombay, whose commanding officer is to blame beyond excuse. Again, the conduct of the Bombay after the collision in passing out of sight, in not communicating with the Oneida, and disregarding her signals and guns, is so guilty and blamable that this court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The Committee on Credentials of the American Medical Association of the United States, refused at a preliminary meeting to-night, to receive the credentials of the delegates from the National Medical Society, a new organization of the District; also those from three hospitals and the Alumni associations of the medical department of the Georgetown College. The reason assigned is their consultation with the colored physicians, notwithstanding they had been regularly graduated. All the white physicians, as well as three colored, in this organization, are ruled out.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

DOINGS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In the American Medical Convention to-day a motion to admit the District of Columbia delegates was lost by a vote of 142 to 104. Dr. Tandell, of Kentucky, moved that the District of Columbia be blotted out from the Medical Association, which was laid on the table unanimously, and the Secretary allowed to use his discretion as to embodying the names of delegates from the District of Columbia in the minutes. The question of a uniform price for the course of medical lectures was discussed without action. The Committee on Nominations reported Professor Styile, of Philadelphia, as President of the American Medical Association, with several Vice-Presidents, and Professor W. R. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, Secretary. The report was adopted. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the relative credentials of delegates.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Boutwell's Figures—He Reduces the Debt as Usual in His Usual Way.

[Mr. Boutwell has again been figuring at the public debt, with his usual ability. On the 1st of April he certified that the public indebtedness was $2,650,667,910 33—on the 1st of May he certifies it to be $2,654,153,484 72, an excess of $3,525,574 39 over that of last month. However, he reduces it $11,697,793 39. It is done, of course, in Boutwell's usual way.—ED. POST.]

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

THE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Following is the public debt statement:

Outstanding	$2,600,570,709 43	
Total interest	53,622,775 29	
Total, including interest due and unpaid		$2,654,193,484 72
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin	$ 115,525,213 63	
Currency	6,954,094 06	
Sinking and bonds.	33,266,162 68	
Other bonds	77,583,680 00	
Total in Treasury		$ 233,329,150 37
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt less amount in Treasury		$ 2,420,864,334 35
Debt less amount in Treasury on April 1		2,433,562,127 74
Decrease during the month		11,697,793 39
Decrease since March 1, 1870		17,464,142 82

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

THE MAYORALTY CASE—A NINE TIMES RESPITED CRIMINAL TO HE EXECUTED.

RICHMOND, May 2.—In the Circuit Court Chief Justice Chase dismissed the Richmond Mayoralty case. It having been decided by the Virginia Court of Appeals.

The appeal in the case of James Jetter Phillipps, was also dismissed and unless the Executive intervenes he will be executed July 8th. He has been respited nine times, pending decision by the United States Courts.

The Chief Justice this afternoon called on the members who were injured by the late calamity.

James R. Robinson, another victim, died to-day.

CHEYENNE, May 2.—A private letter from Fort Laramie dated the 29th, says: The Indians attacked Rev. Mills' cattle herd on Chug Water, slaughtering several cattle. Two men that were with the herd are missing. Large numbers of men are daily arriving from the east to join the Big Horn Association; over one hundred turned out to-day and paraded the streets. The expedition starts on the 10th of May.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

It Drags Its Slow Length Along, and is Likely to Become an Infamous Scandal—Witnesses Examined for no Conceivable Purpose.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The court room was crowded to-day.

Luther Horton, ex-Deputy Marshal, testified that he saw the prisoner at Woodside the week before the shooting; the prisoner related his family troubles, and said he should shoot Richardson on sight.

Mr. Ryerson, of Woodside, testified that shortly before the shooting McFarland inquired of him where Richardson lived; noticed no excitement or irrational talk on the part of the prisoner.

A cross-examination of these witnesses elicited nothing of importance.

A. S. Merriman, a lawyer of Brooklyn, testified he had a long conversation with the prisoner two days before the shooting; noticed no excitement.

Judge Davis here said that it was proved that the Greenwich street property was attached in 1860, and that since that time the property remains.—

The defense claim that Mrs. McFarland had remained with her husband till he became poor, and then left him. This was not true; she remained with her husband years after he became poor.

Mark M. Pomeroy, the next witness, swore that he formed a business acquaintance in 1868; the prisoner came to him and asked witness to purchase some letters from him and publish them in the *Democrat*; said letters contained a full description of the debauchery of his wife by Richardson; he said that Greeley and the *Tribune* people were running a free love establishment, and that witness could make a sensation by publishing them, and get even with Greeley for his conduct toward witness in the public arena. McFarland charged a hundred dollars for the letters. I refused the prisoner in person, saying it would enlarge the circulation of the *Democrat*, never saw him since.

To Mr. Graham—McFarland did not look like a temperance lecturer in September, 1868.

James M. Schermerhorn, editor of the *American Educational Monthly*, testified that he published McFarland's manuscript in March, 1869, and gave him two hundred and sixty dollars for it. On the 9th of January McFarland called at my office; he seemed to me to be perfectly rational.

To Mr. Graham—Prisoner called on me first early in January; on the 9th of January he told me he wrote it himself, and wanted to sell the manuscript; he did not say when it was written; he said in a public school forty years ago, and that it was a *bona fide* description of things as they then were.

A recess was here taken.

After recess J. A. Elbberhardt testified that he was Provost Marshal from the commencement of the war till its close; never saw him (the prisoner) under the influence of liquor; met him in Brooklyn two or three weeks after the first shooting; he said he wished to show him the intercepted letter; he said he did not shoot Richardson because he thought his wife was unchaste, but because he thought Richardson had done wrong towards him. He said he came to have me testify in the proceedings in Boston that I had never seen him drunk, and I did so testify, he said if Richardson had anything more to do with his wife until he was divorced, he would find he was in a perilous path.

To Mr. Gerry—Am certain he told me that he had sued Richardson for abducting his wife; he was very nervous and excited; I do not think he was irrational; his movements were excited, and he kept twisting about in his chair; he read the intercepted letter; was calm while reading it, but became excited afterwards. A coolness existed from that time on McFarland's side, but not on witness'; never saw him since that interview.

John Bilkins testified that he was in the Provost Marshal's office and saw McFarland drunk.

John Stout testified that he knew the prisoner; he told me that certain parties had entered into a conspiancy against him; he named Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair; tod me he would never allow Richardson to live with his wife.

The next witness called was Mrs. Runkle who testified—I reside in the city; was formerly Mrs. Calhoun; knew prisoner and Mrs. McFarland; first knew them in January 1866; met the at an evening party at house of a friend; saw Mrs. McFarland often; seldom saw her at my own house generally at No. 77 Clinton Place; M Harlands had several residences during my acquaintance with them; was in correspondence with Mrs. McFarland while in the White Mountains; presume I wrote those letters produced on trial as evidence; I did not read them; I think this letter, the one given her by Judge Davis, dated June 6th, was the first I wrote her.

Before going to the White Mountains what had been the subject of conversating between you.

Objected to by Mr. Graham.

Prior to her going to the White mountains had she been in the habit of giving reading?

Mr. Graham—"I object."

After some argument the Recorder said the prosecution had a right to show there was no colspiracy in regard to Mrs. McFarland going on the stage.

Witness—I attended a reading given by Mrs. McFarand in April, 1866, at Steinway Hall before she went to the White Mountains. I know that many of my friends and myself took tickets and paid for them.

Graham objected to showing that McFarland could not support his wife by this means.

Davis offered to show that McFarland received the bulk of the proceeds of this reading.

Witness—Before going to White Mountains, Mrs. McFarland and I conversed in relation to going on the stage; the first letter in which it was spoken about was in June, 1866; have no idea how many letters I wrote to Mrs. McFarland.

Judge Davis desired the witness to read the letter and see if she could tell what month it was written in.

Witness—It was written in the winter of 1867.

Judge Davis—Read that letter and say what that word—J. R. Y.—is.

Mr. Graham objected but the question was allowed.

Witness—The word is "you."

[NOTE—A large number of witnesses were examined without eliciting anything further of striking interest.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—The first witness called this morning was Hon. David Atwood, Representative of Madison District, Wisconsin, in Congress. He knew the prisoner in Madison; remembers of Mrs. McFarland giving a reading there, at which I was present.

Mr. Graham here remarked that he had read over Mrs. Calhoun's letters again, and found that they exulted in what she had done.

Mr. Sinclair was then called by the prosecution.

Mr. Graham objected to having him recalled without some valid reason being given.

Judge Davis said he wished to examine him on entertainment given at Steinway Hall by Mrs. McFarland.

Witnesses' portion of the money got by this reading was given to Mr. McFarland; Mrs McFarland came down first for money; I gave her some, but the remainder I paid to Mr. McFarland; I cannot swear positively that Mr. McFarland asked for money.

Mrs. Sage, mother of Mrs. McFarland, called.

Judge Davis—Are you the mother of Mrs. Richardson?

Mrs. Sage—I am, sir.

Mr. Graham—I object to this form of question; they must put it—"Are you the mother of the woman who claims to be Mrs. Richardson?"

Mrs. S—My daughter married in 1857 at Madison, N. Y.; she was about twenty years of age when she married; Mr. and Mrs. McFarland left for Wisconsin immediately their marriage and remained there until the 20th of May, following, when they returned to me and left for Brooklyn in August; this was about the time of Mrs. McFarland's confinement.

Mr. Davis here asked some questions which would go to prove that the expenses attendant on the sickness of Mrs. McFarland was paid by her friends and not by McFarland.

The questions were excluded.

Witness continued: We hired a nurse to take care of Mrs. McFarland during her illness; McFarland and his wife went to Madison again in 1861; they remained there about a year; Mrs. McFarland told me she was going to take lessons of Mr. Vandenhoff for the purpose of going on the stage; I said I thought it a hard life; McFarland was present at the time; there was a letter read in my presence by Mr. McFarland from Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland regarding her appointment at Winter Garden Theatre; McFarland approved of it; during the time McFarland and family lived with me they never paid any other compensation than ten dollars; I know the handwriting of the prisoner; this note is in his handwriting; it was given my husband for money borrowed from him by McFarland; after their separation she lived with me until May 9th, 1868, when she went to Indiana.

Mrs. Sage then stated at great length about the same facts that have heretofore been elicited in this direction.

The next witness called was Mrs. Sinclair, who did not make her appearance, and then Miss Lizzie J. Sage was called.

Miss Sage testified:—I am Mrs. Richardson's sister; lived with Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in Brooklyn, in 1858 for five weeks, when their first child was born. I saw McFarland drunk on a Saturday when he took me to a matinee at the museum; he left me and when he came back he was quite drunk; he took me by the hands and muttered some words of which only two were intelligible, namely, "love and "dearest." I was as much staggered as he was, and much more of the same sort.

Judge Davis offered the deposition of Miss Phœbe Wood, as to the Indianapolis trip, in which there was nothing particularly new.

A part of the deposition was that Schuyler Colfax recommended Mrs. McFarland as a lady of high standing.

Schuyler Colfax's deposition was offered but objected to. Objection sustained. Prof. Echverria told who he was, and defined insanity as "an uncontrolable impulse of emotions!" He was examined at great length, and gave his evidence with elaborate profundity.

Mrs. Gilbert and her daughter Lillian testified as to the intimacy of Mrs McFarland and Richardson at their house. Here the testimony closed, and the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The first witness this morning was Mrs. Samuel Sinclair. Know Mr. and Mrs. McFarland; they were in very poor circumstances; Mrs. McFarland gave readings to help to their support; I visited her when she was sick and gave her fifty dollars, which she kept; I gave her another fifty dollars, which I told her was from her friend; the last she returned, saying she could not accept it, and would obtain help from her father. In the fall of 1866 I went to Mr. McElrath to apply for a position for Mr. McFarland; received a letter from Mrs. Richardson on February 21st.

The witness was about to state the contents of the letter, but was prevented by the counsel.

Were you aware of Mrs. McFarland's intention to leave her husband before you read the contents of that letter?

Mr. Graham objected to this mode of examination, and said the witness should not be allowed to do away with the effect of her written sentiments by any oral testimony.

Judge Davis thought he should be permitted to show that this letter was the effect of a state of facts which the letter of Mrs. McFarland showed. Mrs. Sinclair required some redress, and the court, as it had so kindly allowed Mrs. Rankel to exculpate herself, would act with the same courtesy toward Mrs. Sinclair.

Mr. Graham replied that the prosecution felt the letters to be a very sore point, and sought to swear them down, but he would read these letters to the jury and ask them to construe them as they would, or if they would have them in their own families. Nothing had been said against this witness, unless what appeared in her own letters. He had never said anything in this trial that he was not willing to stand by, and which he would show he was perfectly justified in using. The prosecution had lately been trying to clear the character of those parties who had been arraigned before the eyes of the public, and lost sight altogether of the conviction of the prisoner.

TELEGRAMS OF INTEREST.

It is reported that the London *Sun*, an evening paper, liberal in politics and advocating free trade, has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute and will hereafter be a daily Catholic organ.

GAMBLER SHOT—THE "GREEN-EYED MONSTER"—LYNCH LAW.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—John H. Morton, a youth nineteen years old, a son of H. C. Morton, a banker of this city, shot and killed Dan Powers, a gambler, at a house of ill-fame on Eleventh street, between Main and River, kept by Annie Rayburn, this afternoon. Jealousy was the cause. Morton surrendered himself and is in jail.

At twelve o'clock last night a party of men took John and Levy Shy out of the Glasgow jail and hung them to death. Young Proctor and James, while assisting the sheriff in attempting to arrest them, so exasperated the community that they took the law in their own hands and lynched the murderers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES,

MORE ABOUT THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Figaro* says a man was arrested at the race course yesterday, where the Emperor was expected as usual, who upon examination was found with a revolver and a formidable looking dagger. Subsequently his house was searched, and a large quantity of bombs were discovered. The ramifications of the plot against the Emperor seemed much wider spread than at first supposed, and new developments are continually coming to light. Arrests continue in all directions.

WHEN BULLS MEET GREEKS, ETC.

Mr. Atway informed the House that as an expression of dissatisfaction of her Majesty with the Greek Government's intended visit of the British squadron in the Med iterranean to Peroens had been countermanded, what other measures the Government proposed to take it would be premature to make public.

HAS TO LEAVE AGAIN.

GENEVA, May 3.—Cherueschi, the Italian banker, has been expelled from France for contributing money to the anti-*plebiscite* committee, and has been ordered to leave Geneva. His offense was contributing a second hundred thousand francs from this city for the same object. Before leaving, however, he received a telegram from M. Gambetta, a radical member of the Corps Legislatiff and an officer of the anti-*plebiscite* committee, of Paris, acknowledging the receipt of the money.

A MANIFESTO FROM THIERS.

PARIS, May 4.—It is asserted that M. Thiers will issue a manifesto advising Frenchmen to vote "no" on the *plebiscitum*.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION

has been distributed throughout the country, and is now in the hands of every voter. The committee in favor of the *plebiscitum* have issued their last address to the electors, declaring they must put aside, by a strong vote, the Irreconcilable minority, which resorts, in its opposition to the Government, to all means, even to conspiracy, bombs, and infernal machines. The manifesto concludes as follows: You must go to the polls next Sunday, and vote as in 1848, with banners flying and shouting "Vive Napoleon!" If you desire liberty, order, stability, prosperity, you must vote for the *plebiscitum*.

MEDICAL DEMONSTRATION.

The medical students made another demonstration against Dr. Tardien as he was leaving the college to-day.

MORE ARRESTS.

Arrest of members of the International Society has been made at Lyons, Strasburg and Rouen. It is estimated two thousand persons have been arrested since Saturday.

ENGLISH INCREDULITY.

LONDON, April 4.—There is much incredulity in regard to the last conspiracy discovered by the French Government. A writer in the evening edition of the *Times* cites precedents justifying the doubts which prevail.

DIPLOMATIC PROTESTS.

Advices from Rome represent a successful diplomatic protest against the Papal programme and have powerfully reinforced the numbers and power of the opposition in the Council.

The Convocation now in session here is occupied mainly with the subject of Ritualism. The discussions possess but little general interest.

BEING CONGRATULATED.

PARIS, May 4.—Napoleon received the congratulations from Queen Victoria, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia on his recent escape from the assassin's hand.

"LET IT BE RECORDED!"

LONDON, May 4.—The Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, gave birth to a daughter.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

In the Commons, to-night, Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition for female suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill removing the disabilities of women with regard to voting. He said if the bill was adopted there would be but one female to nine male votes. From the fact that the petition had one hundred thousand signatures, he inferred that the movers were in earnest.

Mr. Scourfield moved the previous question; he saw no proof that women demanded the privilege craved for them.

Mr. G. S. Jenkinson was unable to see why women like Miss Coutts should not vote.

Mr. Muntz referred to the case of a woman who had an income of eighty thousand pounds, and could not vote, while her groom and gardner could.

Mr. Bruce thought the instance of the Queen inappropriate unless offices as well as votes could be given to women.

The House was divided on the question: Shall the question be now put, and it was adopted by 124 to 91. The announcement of the result was received with great cheering.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—May 4.—Consols 94. American securities quiet: 1862, 88¾; '65, 87½; '67, 89¾; 10-40's, 85¼; Erie, 19; Illinois, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½. Stocks generally steady.

PARIS, May 4.—Bourse firm at 74f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 10⅝; Orleans 11⅛@11¼; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 7d; red western No. 2 8s 2d; winter 8s 10d@8s 11d; receipts for 3 days, 21,000 quarters American. Western flour 29s. Corn, for No. 2, mixed, 29s. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 36s 6d. Pork, 100s. Beef, 110s. Lard dull at 70s. Cheese, 78s. Bacon, 64s for short ribbed middles, and 58s for Cumberland cut. Produce unchanged. Refined petroleum 18 5½d. Terpentine 29s 9d.

LONDON, May 4.—Tallow, 44s 3d. Sugar, spot easier at 32s 6d; afloat dull at 27s. Calcutta linseed, 60s 6d, and firm. Linseed oil easier at 31s 15d@32s. Petroleum at Antwerp, quiet and steady at 53⅞.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—Bonds active, 95@95⅛.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic;

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, **594** New York, and **104** South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price **$1 25** per bottle, or six bottles for **$6 50**, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

POETS AND POETRY.

A Lapse in Current History—No Poetry over the Fifteenth Amendment—The Alleged Reason Why | An Hiatus that is Hardly to be Tolerated—A Neglectful Committee the Sole Cause--Specimens of the Poetry Received.

It has been a subject of unlimited comment ssnce the twenty-sixth instant, upon which the Fiteenth Amendment was celebrated, that there was no poetry read appropriate to the day and occasion, no stately ode that reminded one of the songs of Miram or the triumphal music on the hither side of the Red Sea.

THE REASON WHY.

The reporter of THE POST feeling a passing interest in the reason why this should be thus, yesterday interviewed a pedestrianating colored man who had erst been a grand marshal of the day.

"Why sah," said he, "it was de fault ob de committee."

"What committee?"

"Why de committee ob poicry."

Our reporter expressed his astonishment at the fact that any such a committee was or ever had been in existence, and expressed a lively desire to know who constituted it and why they were not on hand on the day of celebration.

"Why, bress you sah, dey war high an' hon'able gemmen. Dar war Hon'able Thomas Marshall, Hon'able Judge Kirkpatrick and Hon'able Thomas Howard, gemmen of 'spectibility, edification *and* poetic taste."

"But, doctor," said our reporter (for he was interviewing the venerable and heroic Dr. Jackson, the figure-head of three great wars), "why were the committee absent on this momentous occasion."

Dar's whar de strange part of it occurs. You see dey clean done gone and forgot de day. Dey didn't know when de twenty-sixth of April come. Ha! ha! ha! Gen'el, Colonel, boss, wan't dat funny? Clean done gone and forgot it. Ha! ha! ha! An' dey are edificated gemmen, too, who have studied de almanack and books, but dey done gone and forgot 'Meadment day, suah."

"But wasn't there some poetry furnished for the occasion."

The reporter of THE POST is credibly informed that the Committee appointed held several meeting, but they never could agree. The Judge thought the poetry that Tom received was mere dish-water, while Tom said that the poetry that the Judge received was d——d nonsense. While the other Thomas, as Dr. Jackson informs us, thought the other members of the Committee had furnished stuff that was vastly inferior to his.

So the Committee quarrelled and not one of the poetical gentleman put in an appearance on Jubilee day. But they had in their possession an unlimited amount of poetry which they handed over to Dr. Jackson, not thinking it would come into the possession of the reporter of THE POST.

SPECIMEN POETRY.

The first specimen is evidently written by a politician who had told a good story over and over again, and reads after the style of a parable in sacred history:

Bring forth the fatted calf
And slay the royal beast,
Serve up the better half
Of this most youthful feast;
I can't be there,
My presence spare,
But swallow down the royal fare.
All hail, the Jubilee!

Another evidently an aspirant for juridicial honors furnished the following which the judge considered a good thing in its way, and it was accordingly marked "endorsed" by the minority of the Committee:

A judge upon the bench clad all around with ermine,
Who might determine
The main points of law,
A race crushed underneath its weight!
And then he looked and saw
A day of jubilee,
But *he* could not be there to see.
Duties witheld him,
Kept him on the bench,
And his judicial heart did wrench,
But hail the jubilee!

Another member of the committee, who is not without legislative experience, thought that he had semething, sent in by a friend, worthy of the highest consideration, and thought its reading should not be passed over *lightly*. It was regarded as a *heavy* production, the following being the initial stanza:

The legislator by his awful power
Has brought about this joyful hour
When sable sons can sing the songs of jubilee
And swing their hats in lofty glee,
And never cower
For freemen's power
Shall henceforth rule both you and me,
All hail the jubilee!

After having thoroughly discussed the above productions, and failing to agree upon the merits of either one, and not wishing to do the authors any injustice, the committee selected one line from each poem, which made up the following beautiful *melange*:

Bring forth the fatted calf,
A judge upon the bench clad,
all around with ermine,
And never cower,
For freedom's power
Shall hereafter rule both you and me,
All hail to the jubilee.

"Dat sah was de original pome ob de 'casion, but den you see de committee in de 'citement ob de moment adjourned to meet at some posterior or exterior day dat you white folks call in de Latin *sine die*. I don't like to joke, boys, but I do tink dat since de committee was not on hand, dat it was a *sign* dat dese pomes would *die*. But when I go under, boys, den I leave dis manuscript wid de Duquesne Greys."

Why the committee failed to report and handed over the manuscript to Dr. Jackson must forever remain a mystery, unless the committe see proper to explain.

Lightning Rods.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, /
AMHERST, MASS., May 4, 1868. \

GENTLEMEN: I regard the Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod superior to anything before the public. It is a better conductor, and less liable to fail from any cause to carry safely to the earth an electric discharge than an iron rod six times its size. It is firmly united so as to form a continuous conductor, and from its lightness and pliability is, when fastened to buildings, much less likely to break the insulators and get out of place than a heavy rod. By order of our Board, the Munson Rod has been attached to the six buildings of the State Agricultural College.

W. S CLARK, President.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A HORRIBLE CASE.

A Demon in East Birmingham Beats a Young Girl Nearly to Death—A Frightful Instance of the Effects of Whisky.

Friday Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, related to one of our reporters a case which came under his observation on Thursday evening, the details of which are sickening and terrible in the extreme. In the borough of East Birmingham there resides an old man named John N. Williams, who possesses property worth some ten thousand dollars. Williams is a widower with but one child living—a daughter named Harriet, aged about fifteen years. For some time past the families residing in the neighborhood of William's domicil have observed that that person has been drinking to excess, and from certain sounds which proceeded from the house, they were led to the belief that the man was abusing his child. For the past three days, however, it was noticed that the house was closed. On Thursday morning several of the neighbors visited the house and found the doors securely fastened. The stillness of death reigned throughout the premises, and it was concluded that the place was deserted. Towards evening, however, a lady residing in an adjoining house had her attention arrested by a series of moans, which seemed to come from an upper chamber of the house occupied by Williams and his daughter. Justice Ammon was notified of this circumstance, and with his constable he paid a visit to the house. The front door was broken open, and the party entered, but they soon came out again. The foul stench that assailed their nostrils forced them to beat a hasty retreat. After taking the benefit of fresh air the Justice and his companion made another attempt to explore the premises. This time they succeeded in opening other doors and windows, thus causing sufficient ventilation to enable them to remain in the lower part of the building long enough to make a thorough examination of all the rooms. They failed to discover the dead bodies of the family, which they felt morally certain were somewhere in the house, and they proceeded to the second story. Here a sight was presented that was truly horrifying. Lying on a bed in a corner of one of the rooms was the almost lifeless body of Harriet Williams. An examination of her person showed that she had met with brutal treatment. Her head, face, limbs and body, all bore marks of cruel violence. The girl was apparently sensible, but was unable to speak. She was at once removed to more comfortable quarters, where medical aid was furnished and yesterday she seemed to be in a fair way to recover. Her injuries, however, are very severe, showing that the poor creature must have undergone frightful torture.

Further search was made in the house of Williams, and in a room adjoining that in which the girl was found, the father was discovered lying on the floor in a drunken stupor. How long he had been there it is impossible to tell, but it is supposed from his exhausted condition, that he had gone without sustenance during the entire time that the house was closed.

The girl, having recovered so far as to be able to converse, stated that her father, on last Tuesday, had beaten her until she was insensible, and that from that time she had not tasted food. She also states that after the first beating she recovered her senses—how long after she does not know—when the drunken wretch made another assault upon her, and continued to beat her until she was again insensible.

Justice Ammon states that a home will be provided for the girl, and that she will be placed beyond the reach of the unnatural parent who so nearly terminated her existence.

Williams has been placed in confinement, and when he recovers a prosecution will be commenced in order that he may receive the punishment he so richly deserves.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.

Destructive Conflagration at the Brilliant Oil Works—Loss about $15,000—No Insurance.

Another destructive oil conflagration occurred Thursday afternoon, the sufferers this time being the proprietors of Brilliant Oil Works, Messrs. Lockhart & Frew. This extensive refinery is situated on the line of the Allegheny Valley railroad, at Negley's Run, about one mile above the Sharpsburg bridge.

The fire originated in the pumping room attached to the works, and broke out at about one o'clock P. M. The cover had been taken from a crude oil pump for repair, and soon after its removal the gas which escaped from the pump ignited from a furnace in the vicinity of the pumping room, and the entire building was instantly enveloped in flames. The fire spread rapidly to adjoining buildings, destroying in its course the still house and retreating house. In the retreating house were four agitators containing several hundred barrels of oil in process of refinement, all of which was consumed, together with three tanks, two stills and four condensers, all containing more or less of crude and refined oil.

The loss, according to the estimate of the owners, is as follows:

Refined oil, 500 bbls, $5,000; agitators, containing oil, about $6,000; machinery and buildings, $4,000. Total loss, $15,000. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.

Several of the steamers turned out, but owing to the great length of time that elapsed before they arrived at the scene of destruction, the fire had destroyed everything within its reach before anything could be done to check its progress.

The Niagara steamer was sent out by a special train, but did not reach the fire until nearly three o'clock. Other steamers also arrived there some time after the Niagara. There was no water supply, however, and they did not go into service.

There were a number of bulk boats filled with oil, moored at the river bank, in the vicinity of the burning works. These were cut loose and removed to a place of safety.

The fire was still burning at five o'clock in the afternoon, but it was confined to the property already mentioned. The store houses and surrounding buildings stand at a safe distance from the burning tanks, and there is not the slightest danger that any further damage will ensue.

Mr. T. W. BAKER, proprietor of a cigar store on Fifth avenue, was seized with a fit of apoplexy on Saturday afternoon, falling suddenly to the pavement in front of his store. He was conveyed to his home, at No. 55 Crawford street, and we were pleased to hear last evening that he was recovering.

THE LAST MISSING MAN.

The Body Recently Found in the Ohio River Proves not to be that of Samuel Sickman—The Widow Visits the Grave and Examines the Remains.

A few days ago we published an item, announcing the fact that the body of a man had been found in the Ohio river, near New Cumberland, a town in West Virginia, ten miles above Steubenville. At that time it was stated that the body answered the despription given of Mr. Samuel Sickman, of California, Washington county, who mysteriously disappeared from this city on the afternoon of December 11th, 1869.

We now learn that Mrs. Sickman, the wife of the missing man, paid a visit to the town of New Cumberland and caused the body found at that place to be disinterred. After an examination of the remains, Mrs. Sickman was convinced that the body was not that of her husband.

In this connection we may state that some facts in regard to Mr. Sickman's disappearance, hitherto unpublished, have been developed. Chief of Police Hague, who was engaged to investigate the case, states that the missing man had in his possession on the afternoon of his disappearance about six hundred dollars. Besides this sum he had made some collections in the city, and it is thought the entire amount of cash which he had on his person at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which he disappeared, was about one thousand dollars. He was last seen at the hour stated in the vicinity of the National Hotel, on Water street, opposite the Brownsville wharf. He had expressed his intention to take the evening boat, which left at five o'clock, for his home at California. He never reached the boat. A gentleman at the National saw Mr. Sickman a few minutes after four o'clock. He was then standing on the pavement in front of the hotel, and was talking with three men. Since his disappearance, a man who frequented the hotel has also disappeared. The theory advanced is that Mr. Sickman met with foul play at the hands of the three men who were seen in his company, and that the dark deed was committed and the body concealed not a great distance from the spot where the missing man was last seen. It is the opinion of some that the grounds of suspicion are sufficiently strong to justify the authorities in instituting a thorough search of all the buildings in that vicinity.

It has been discovered by the License Court that a large number of the druggists in this county have not taken out the required license to sell liquor. It is intimated that some $10,000 of revenue has been lost to the county by this omission. We learn that Col. Brown the Clerk of the Courts, will at once turn his attention to this matter.

SPECIAL NOTICES

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year, in almost every clime, and which the inexperienced practitioners of medicine, has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. febl

A HUMBUG—HOW OFTEN WE hear this expression from persons reading advertisement of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 22 yea s since I introduced Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and store keepers through a small section of the country, many talking it with great reluctance, but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was, by many, thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In just two months I began to receive orders for more liniment, some calling it my valuable liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their stores. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-Sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—see oath accompanying each bottle—and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c.

Price, 50 Cents. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS—Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette, and the Journal of Chemistry bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is not only a first class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Sudden severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, etc. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age, will even come on in bed, are very painful and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 4, 1865.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & CO.:

DEAR SIR: My daughter used one of your porous plasters. She had a very band pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.—Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write, November, 1868: "We have sold the porous plasters for twenty years, and, at retail and jobbing, must have sold 25,000 altogether. They are well liked.

A LOST ART REVIVED.—IT IS said that the Roman ladies embrowned their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemist until PHALON discovered and produced his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FOWLE'S OIL AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin, and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for 12 years. Over 18,000 Certificates on hand. B. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circulars.

ap16:1mw

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO its Original youthful color by the use of that Scientific Discovery, called HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It will make Hair grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It will keep the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.

No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the public.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face. Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists aprr2:3mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES." For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

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Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Sea Moss Farine,
Sea Moss Farine,

The most health-giving and economical food in the world. Composed entirely of SEA MOSS. It combines the fragrance of the sea breeze with its tonic properties. For sale

Wholesale and Retail,
—BY—

A. Torrence & Co.

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating. ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a.m., to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p.m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place.

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.

DR. D. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3. febl9:w

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Dealers in

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—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

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Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

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THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA — BRITTANNIA.
COLUMBIA — HIBERNIA.
CALEDONIA — EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these rates, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Otterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS A. RATTIGAN, Agent,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

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DANIEL KINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kips, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Plushes. Machine Silk, Braid and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 65 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. mb8

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, who sends us $10. free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
ap 267 Broadway, New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANIGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor,
ap20:6tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhœa, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

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Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

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Job Lots! Job Lots!!

1 Lot Imperfect Silks for 50c,
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Black Silks for $1 25,
Ginghams, 12c,
Ginghams, 15c,
4-4 Muslins, 12c,
Ex. Good Quality Alpaca, 50c.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 *FIFTH AVE.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Pittsburgh,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
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Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.

This Celebrated Annual contains 128 pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Clover and Timothy prime Seed at the lowest market price.

Price List of Implements sent on application.

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LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

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D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

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STOVES!

Grate Fronts, Ranges

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so frustrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a call, he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl5:d&w

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS—TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather" boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKees port.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

e26tfw J. C. ANDERSON.

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. P. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCK & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
dc4tf Pittsburgh.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following: Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickeled Salmon, Holland and Bloater Herrings and Sardines.

Also, Agent for Hamilton & Jones' fine Stoneware, manufactured at Greensboro', Pa., smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks &c., and of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HEAZELTON,

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o the Indian reservations selected by the peace commissioners.

By Mr. ROSS—To authorize the settlement of the claims of Kansas for the services of troops under the requisition of Gen. Price.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution to provide for a standing committee on foreign postal and telegraph communication.

Mr. SUMNER objected and the resolution went over.

The House joint resolution appropriating three thousand dollars to pay for experiments in ventilation in the halls of the Capitol, was passed.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. LOGAN from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting retired army and naval officers to hold civil offices.

The bill donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association passed.

The House refused by a vote of 42 to 88, to take up the Louisiana contested election case of Mr. Darrell against Mr. Bailey and disposed of a large number of unimportant bills.

The Senate bill legalizing certain locations of agricultural scrip in Wisconsin, passed.

The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon, excited a long debate.

Mr. HOLMAN said this bill appropriated 940,000 acres of public land. He had stated on a former occasion there were ninety bills pending, appropriating over 00,000,000 of acres, but he had since learned that the estimate was far below the reality, and that the number of bills pending was over one hundred and seventy, appropriating over 250,000,000 of acres. Since the establishment of the government there had been given away for purposes of education 78,000,000 acres of the public lands, and 185,000,000 to build up the fortunes of crafty and unscrupulous men. No less than 150,000,000 acres had been granted to corporations within the last ten years. If that policy were continued it would not be long till there would be no public lands left for homestead and pre-emption purposes, for which over 10,000,000 acres had been taken last year.

Mr. HOLMAN continued to argue at length against land grants.

Mr. SARGENT replied, for five minutes, to Mr. Holman's argument, stating that opposition to railroad land grants should not have come from Representatives of States that had had their internal improvements built up by such means.

Mr. FITCH also replied to Mr. Holman. He declared that the policy of railroad and grants had been prolific of great national benefits and of but few abuses.

Mr. McCORMICK spoke briefly in favor of railroad land grants.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, argued in support of the bill as being in the interest of settlers or prospective settlers.

After further discussion Mr Holman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, which was negatived. Yeas 75, nays 93.

The bill then passed. Yeas 97, nays 69.

A large number of Senate bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill to increase banking facilities to be recommitted.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire session was devoted to a discussion of the tariff bill, in Committee of the Whole, and at a late hour adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

SENATE.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was agreed to adjourn from Thursday next to Monday.

The morning hour was consumed in private reports from the Committe on Military Affairs, the only public matter being a bill to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin, which was passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was then taken up. The Senate bill to create additional land districts in the territory of Dakota, to be called Springfield and Pembina districts, passed.

The Senate bill, fixing a point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroads, passed the Senate to-day.

The joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Burlington & Mississippi Railroad, or assignees, to change the established line of road in Nebraska, passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution providing that all persons duly elected to office in Texas, shall have thirty days from the 30th of April, 1870, in which to file the oath of office prescribed in the Act of March 30th, 1870. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into a committee on the tariff bill.

Mr. JUDD, before putting the question, offered a resolution that all the special orders in the Committee of the Whole be postponed till after the consideration of the general calendar in the committee. His purpose was to pass over the tariff bill and reach a bill introduced by himself, which consisted of but three sections, and which reduced the tariff and internal taxes.

After an animated discussion between Messrs. Judd, Schenck, Logan and Cox, Mr. Judd's resolution was rejected and the House adjourned.

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 30.—Thirty wooden buildings, comprising, stables, hay lofts, and lumber stores, together with seven tenement houses, on Friend street, and Court's Harmonia Court, were burned this afternoon. One hundred families are homeless.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT—THE INDIANS TO BE SHERIDANIZED.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The report of the City Comptroller of Chicago for the year ending on the 1st inst., states that the receipts during the year, exclusive of balance remaining over from the previous year, were $10,039,090; expenditures for the same time, $10,440,915; the debt of the city is $11,362,726.

A dispatch from Sioux City to day says that the alarm in the Indian country is general and well founded, and it is thought that if the Indians are not Sheridanized at once, they will inaugurate the most extended war the west has ever experienced.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES,

MADRID, April 28.—The *Imparcial*, of this city, denies the reports of the candidature of Prince Frederick, of Prussia, for the Spanish throne. It states that the known relations between Spain and France would not permit the selection of a candidate whom the Emperor Napoleon would not fail to approve. As a consequence of the necessity of an immediate choice for the throne, this name has been suggested only as likely to receive the attention of the cabinet.

ROME, April 28.—The great European Powers, through their official representatives in this city, have intimated their adhesion to the principles enunciated in the French vote, and announced their concurrence in its provisions.

PARIS, April 28.—Many of the political meetings held throughout the country yesterday were excited and turbulent. In all of those which assembled in this city, shouts of "Viva la Republique" were heard.

PARIS, April 28.—The police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period of taking, counting and declaring the vote on the *Plebiscitum*. The Electoral Committee which acted for M. Thiers at the last election, have issued an address to his constituents counselling them to vote no, or to abstain from voting at all. Legitimist journals in the Provinces pronounce for a negative vote or none. Several French bishops sent from Rome request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the *Plebiscitum*.

La Universe, Ultramontane says Count Daru, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed Marquis de Bonneville to transmit his memorandum to the Pope, and to accompany it with a request that its contents be communicated to the Council. The Pope received the memorandum but has not carried out the request.

ROME, April 29.—The Pope still persists in withholding M. Daru's note from the Ecumenical Council notwithstanding concurrence of the Great Powers therein.

LONDON, April 29—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the city terminus of the Black Friars bridge arching, through which passes the new Metropolitan Railroad. The northern approach to the bridge gave way. The immense weight of masonry and earth was precipitated into the tunnel beneath, in which were engaged a large number of workmen. Several persons were killed and a large number severely wounded.

PARIS, April 29.—Meetings were held yesterday to discuss matters relative to the *Plebiscitum*, and were more turbulent than ever. One held by the opponents of the *Plebiscitum* in this city, was dissolved by the authorities, because an accusation of the Emperor was proposed. The people separated without voting, though they expressed their dissatisfaction by cheering for a Republic and singing the Marsellaise. Many other meetings were held in the city, which, however, were generally orderly. At some of these it was resolved that all those in favor of a Republic would vote "No."

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

PARIS, April 30—This afternoon the *Journal Official* announces that the police have been for some time on the track of a plot against the Emperor. Yesterday morning one Beaur, recently arrived from England, was arrested in the Rue Des Morlas, whereby the plot is completely discovered. On the person of Beaur were found a large sum of money, a revolver, and a letter from London from a man who was implicated in a similar plot in February last. This letter and the confession made by Beaur himself leave no doubt of his intention to immediately attempt to assassinte the Emperor. Last night other persons were arrested in the Belleville quarter. At the house of one of these the police seized a large quantity of powder and a large number of explosive bombs, together with directions how to use them. This plot has for its principal organizers many members of the International Association of the Workmen of Paris, some of whom have already been arrested.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS ARRESTED.

PARIS, April 30—Evening.—Two secretaries of the International Association of Workmen, were arrested this afternoon by the police. There was found on their persons a complete list of the adherents to the plot. The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons. The person first arrested, Bauer, was not a deserter from the French army as was first reported; he was merely disguised as a soldier, that suspicion might not be excited. Great military and police precautions are being taken to-night.

REVIVAL OF RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening comments on the strong revival of the no Popery feelingin England and attributes this partly to the Pope and Ecumenical Council's move to the multiplication of monastic institutions.

THE SULTAN'S ADDRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—At a meeting at the Divan of the Sublime Porte yesterday, the Sultan addressed the Councillors on the state of the Empire. He reviewed the events and progress of the past year, and said that the government would not be satisfied to stop with what had been effected. He promised reforms in civil policy, the development of education and the fostering of trade should have his careful attention, and that steps would be taken for thorough reorganization of the army and navy, and the improvement of the highways and lines of communication throughout the Turkish dominions.

RICHMOND.

THE LATE CALAMITY

OVER SIXTY PERSONS KILLED

TWO HUNDRED WOUNDED!

[By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post]

RICHMOND, April 28.—Last night a meeting of the Cahoon and Ellison police was held, at which resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased brethren were adopted, and it was agreed that both parties should join in and participate in the funeral ceremonies. All day telegrams were being received from every portion of the State and country, making inquiries after the welfare of relatives and friends in this city, and with what press reports and incessant messages sent and received, the operators were taxed to their utmost capacity. To-day business will be suspended so that every citizen can devote himself to the memory of the dead.

It is needless to say that no decision has been rendered in the Mayoralty case, and it is now doubtful when it will be delivered.

Both branches of the General Assembly held a session at the Exchange Hotel, merely meeting and adjourning until to-day at the hour of ten o'clock, to avoid any interruption in the proceedings. It is believed the Capitol will now be abandoned as a public institution. It was built in 1792, and is now nearly seventy-eight years old.

The burning of the theatre in 1811, when a large number of persons, including many ladies, perished, is the only disaster in the history of this city that affords the slightest parallel to the terrible calamity of this long to be remembered day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, April 28.—It is apparent that the calamity is much greater than yet reported: The number of killed will reach over sixty, and the wounded is known to be over two hundred.

The scenes of despair and anguish in the vicinity of the disaster is beyond description. Dark mourning covers the whole city.

THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, April 28.—To-day all the houses of business were closed in consequence of the calamity at the capitol. The streets are filled with funeral corteges. In those of the dead policemen both sets of police joined. All late political feeling is forgotten. The bells of the city tolled all day. The streets look like Sunday. About 7,000 people assembled in the park hearing addresses of condolence from Governor Walker, Judge Orr, Judge Crump, Governor Wise and others.

Thomas S. Baldwin, one of the injured, died to-day. He was from Newark, New Jersey.

Both Houses of the Legislature held an informal meeting and agreed to unite with the citizens in any general funeral procedure.

The body of Mr. Bland, the colored Senator, was sent home this morning, the hearse being followed by white and colored members of the Senate to the depot.

Ex-Gov. Wells is better to-day.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Business is almost entirely suspended. The day is one of general mourning. The citizens are nearly all attending the funerals of the victims of the disaster. Those of Thomas H. Quarles, Captain Woolfolk, N. P. Howard, Policeman Cox, Patrick Henry Axtell, Powhatan Roberts, Samuel O. Eaton, R. H. Murray, Jr., and John Turner have already taken place. Thomas S. Baldwin died this morning. Hopes are entertained for the recovery of Mr. Dunham. Ex-Governor Wells is better, but his condition is still critical. The point of one of the broken ribs entered the left lung, which causes much spitting of blood.

One of the most remarkable escapes yesterday was that of B. B. White, member of the Legislature, from Elizabeth City. He fell through the floor and did not receive a scratch. He remained and worked vigorously to get out the wounded.

Major Kelly, of Fredericksburg, was conversing with Mr. Aylett when the crash commenced, and says Mr. Aylett was killed by a beam from the gallery. The largest number of deaths occurred among those who were standing under the gallery. Dr. Brock was just in reach of it, sitting at his desk writing when the same beam that killed Aylett struck him. When he was brought out from the ruins he was breathing, but died in a few minutes.

The scenes in Capitol square cannot be described. In several instances the wives came upon the dead bodies of their husbands. One of them was so shocked it is scarcely thought she can live through the day. Another is insane with little hope of recovery.

A member of the legislature describes his fall as follows: I heard a low rumbling sound and felt myself sinking rapidly. I was facing the gallery and saw it falling towards me. Fortunately it did not reach me. I saw men scrambling over each other in the gallery and heard what seemed one unearthly yell of agony. Their came a crash and I sank into darkness. I found myself under a mass of rubbish with a dead body over me, a wounded man under me and another at my side. The poor fellow under me said, "Oh; me! but if I could only fear God always as I do now; how wicked I have been all my days! Oh, God, forgive me! spare me, and I will be a true frue followe of Jesus!" The man at my side exclaimed, "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?" I heard a number of cries on all sides of me. Some were speaking about their wives, others of their children; while others were begging for air. I believe many died from sufocation, for although little hurt myself I should have died from suffocation if not removed when I was.

Mr. Jaynes tells the following touching incident concerning Dr. Brock: I was sitting behind Dr. Brock and fell under him. I lay with my mouth to his cheek and could feel him growing cold. He asked my name and I told him. He said, "I am dying; tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments."

Telegrams of sympathy and offering aid for the afflicted are coming from all parts of the country; a citizen of New York has given authority to a gentlemen here to draw on him for $1,000.

An experienced architect who has viewed the plan of the capitol building says the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of wood bolted together, making when combined, an area of thirteen by twenty inches. It was formerly supported by columns which were subsequently removed to improve the appearance of the hall of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was a mortice which reduced the available strength to nine and one half by twenty inches. The fatal error was in making the interchanges without examining the girders with reference to their capacity to endure the new strain placed upon them.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Evening.—There has been about twenty-five additional funerals this evening. Hearses could not be obtained for all of them, and the furniture wagons were appropriately draped, and had to be used.

The funeral of John M. Turner, a page in the House of Delegates, was attended by the General Assembly in a body, the pages of the house acting as pall bearers, and the scene was very affecting.

Major Calvert, late State Treasurer, makes the following statement: I was in the clerk's office under the gallery looking through the window in the court room. Standing by my side were Maury, Roberts and Baldwin. I was nearest the door leading out. A friend started to come in. He remarked: "I will stay here; its much safer outside than inside." He went outside the door and had hardly disappeared when the crash came. I tugged to get near the door and had almost made my escape when I was borne down into the darkness below. I hardly remember anything but the confused din of voices and falling timbers. I found myself entirely covered. My left side seemed nearly crushed but my right arm was free, and with this I removed the rubbish from about my head, and was enabled to breathe a little. I was released in about three-fourths of an hour. Mr left leg was badly broken and my left side bruised.

At a meeting to-day it was resolved that the 4th of May be observed as a day of humiliation, prayer and religious service. The streets to-night are as still as Sunday. Active measures are on foot for the relief of the destitute families.

The *Dispatch*, *State Journal* and other newspaper offices were hung in mourning. The flags on the capitol, custom house and all public buildings and vessels in port were displayed at half mast. The railroad trains coming into the city were covered with emblems of mourning.

At all the funerals, the old organizations to which the deceased were attached, turned out. At one of them, the State Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance followed the corpse to the cemetery.

Gov. Walker to-night received a telegram announcing the Illinois Constitutional Convention had adopted resolutions of regret at the calamity. A reply was sent thanking Illinois on behalf of Virginia.

The citizens of Fredericksburg closed business. The town bells tolled all day. The merchants are arranging to raise funds for the sufferers.

RICHMOND, April 29.—There were five funerals this morning, including that of Dr. Brock, of the *Examiner*, which was attended by large numbers of persons.

Both Houses of the Legislature met in the Circuit Court building to-day and adopted a resolution to meet at the Exchange Hotel temporarily. The registration bill was finally passed.

Major Calvert, ex-State Treasurer and W. C. Dunham, of New York, are dying, both victims of the dirnster.

The business houses are still closed.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, this morning, decided the enabling act passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that Henry R. Ellison, not George Cahoon, is lawful Mayor of this city, and that all acts of Ellison in accordance with State law, are legal and binding. Cahoon, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field. Ellison remains Mayor of the city. The Court was unanimous in its opinion, which is voluminous, and covers every point raised.

LATEST.

RICHMOND, April 29.—Twelve funerals of the victims of the disaster took place to-day, including that of E. M. Schofield, city assessor and brother of Major General Schofield, which was attended by nearly two thousand people; and those of Julius Hobson, collector of city taxes, and Wm. A. Chartiers, chief of the fire department. The latter was attended by an immense crowd. The body was conveyed on an engine, followed by all the other engines of the city decorated with evergreens.

Governor Walker has written a letter to General Canby thanking him for his kindness in furnishing surgeons and other kindnesses to those wounded by the late disaster.

A telegram was received by the Secretary of State to-day from Mayor Fox of Philadelphia, stating that subscriptions were being made for the sufferers.

A merchant of Chicago has also advised the Relief Committee to draw on him for necessary funds.

No further deaths to-day.

The Governor has issued a proclamation designating the 4th of May a day humiliation and prayer thoughout the State.

Late this afternoon all the city property in the possession of Mayor Cahoon was surrendered to Mayor Ellison.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.

General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported to the House to-day a bill to increase the banking facilities. It contains twelve sections, and provides for the issue of $95,000,000 of National currency, to States having less than their proportion, and for the redemption and cancellation of $45,000,000 of three per cent. certificates, and for the cancellation of $40,000,000 of legal tenders; also that additional currency shall be secured by the deposit of four and one-half per cent. bonds, exempt from taxation, and that when $50,000,000 of the new issue have been taken up, all banks shall receive the same four and one-half per cent. bonds as security for their circulation. It provides for free banking on a gold basis, and for the re-distribution of $25,000,000 of National bank notes, taking that amount from the States which have an excess, and distributing it to States which are deficient. But this re-distribution shall not take place until the $95,000,000 provided for shall have been issued. It reduces the taxes on the circulation one-half on all banks that secure their circulation by the new bonds. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed Benjamin J. Waters, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, New Mexico; John T. Nixon, Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey.

[Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

WAYNESBURG, May 1.

The Radical delegate election in Greene county yesterday was very bitter, but Hon. J. B. Donley, the present member of Congress, carries the county by an overwhelming majority. CLIFTON.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, April 28.—The McFarland trial was continued this morning, the court room being more crowded than it has been for many days.

Mr. Horace Greeley was again placed on the stand, and testified that the substance of the last interview was a relation by McFarland of the incidents connected with the first shooting up town.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—First met Richardson in Kansas in 1859; was connected with the *Tribune* in 1859 or '60; Richardson was never regularly connected with the *Tribune*; witness was requested by a Mr. Hare, a friend of Richardson's, to see that somebody was provided for the prosecution; witness applied to Judge Pierpont, but that gentleman refused to act; never applied to any other person directly; private counsel was engaged through the instrumentality of witness; witness was not personally interested in the case.

Mr. Graham here asked a question concerning the Astor House marriage. He said he proposed to show the bias of the witness, and that he was so implicated in this affair that he required to be well represented to defend himself.

The Recorder said he should exclude it.

Mr. Graham excepted.

Mr. Greeley was asked to contribute to the expenses of the prosecution, he should do so; know one person who had contributed money for this purperson; never asked any to so contribute; remembered writing an article on the subject of revenge having this case in his eye; never wrote or caused to be written any editorial in reference to this city in any paptr other than the *Tribune*. Witness was interviewed by a reporter; read the account in the *Sun* afterward; the reporter did not tell him his name; did not think the interview was to be published; did net know he was being interviewed.

Mr. Graham here ryad the interview alluded to.

Mr. Greeley denied several portions of it. He did not say that McFarland had given up all his claim to his wife; did not say his testimony would go against Mac at the trial; did not say Mac was a bad man; did not say he was a dirty, deliberate d—n villain; did not swear one oath that was published; did not make any threats against McFarland; did not consider it sufficient for a man to say that he relinquished all claim to his wife; did believe that he had given up his wife; never said so to Richardson; witness never encouraged Mrs. McFarland in her attachment to Richardson; did speak of it to Mrs. Samuel Sinclair but never did to Mrs. Calhoun; witness presumed he had mentioned it to Mr. Reed; witness did not remember the prisoner's having called upon him for a letter of recommendation for the office of register of bankruptcy; at his first interview with the prisioner he spoke with considerable feeling, but did not cry; witness knew McFarland five years before that time.

Mr. Graham then showed two letter of his to McFarland. One was addressed: "My Friend," the other "Dear Sir." These letters were as truthful as letters of recommendation generally are. One was to Mr. Draper, Collector of the Port, and the other to Mr. McElroth, Appraiser. Mr. Greeley gave Mrs. Calhoun a letter of introduction to Henry Ward Beecher when Richardson was on his death bed.

To the witness—With what view did you write that letter?

The admission of this testimony was objected to by Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Graham said he had the right to show that Mr. Greeley and others had control of this case, and that his testimony was not impartial. He had the right to show if a witness was bribed, and should have the right to show if a witness was biased. Mr. Graham said he did not wish to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony, but wished to show the jury they should regard it with very many grains of allowance.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible.

Mr. Graham excepted.

Mr. Greeley continued—The person who interviewed him asked if Mr. Greeley did not think they would make a good point on him in regard to the free love snd marriage business. Mr. Greeley answered he thought his views and character well enough understood already. Mrs. Sinclair had spoken to witness in McFarland's favor, but Mrs. McFarland never did solicit any favor or recommendation for the prisoner.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Upon the opening of the court this morning, the jury being found in their seats, the trial of Daniel McFarland was resumed.

J. D. Howell was again put on the stand. Came from his cousin's in 1860; have been a dentist, a daguerreotypist, a newspaper editor, a hair pin manufacturer, a farm hand, a drug clerk, have been in the government employ; have sold my own patent rights and have been inspector of customs in this city; I now consider myself an inventor. Witness said I called on McFarland in the tombs as I had promised him I should do so if he got into trouble; I looked into his cell from the outside; I first knew I was to be a witness for the prosecution on the 18th of this month; Mr. Sinclair was the first to speak to me of it; I went down to the *Tribune* office and offered myself as a witness; I wrote to the District Attorney that I had been acquainted with McFarland since 1850 and could give information on the subject; I received no answer and then applied to Mr. Sinclair. Nothing new was elicited from the testimony of this witness.

Wm. Holdridge Dewey testified—I live at 190 Laurens street; I am acquainted with McFarland since 1863, when he was Commissioner of Enrollments; McFarland had a pistol, which he showed me, and said he was going to shoot Richardson with it; a Mr. Knapp, or some such name, had given him the pistol for that purpose; have seen the prisoner driuk ardent spirits; know him to be in the habit of drinking while I was acquainted with him.

To Mr. Graham—McFarland showed grief when he spoke of his troubles; I did not consider it very extensive grief; I never told him what I would do under similar circumstances; I spoke to several persons of threats made by McFarland; I never believed McFarland would execute his threats.

Charles G. Stone testified that he resided in Hartford; is a printer; has known McFarland since 1863; knew him to be a drinking man; under the influence of liquor he was morose, unpleasant and irritable; he came to my office and showed me a letter and said if he saw any more such letters he would shoot Richardson.

To Mr. Graham—I was a witness for both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland on the habeas corpus proceedings; I was a clerk in the enrollment office under McFarland and was discharged, and considered him the cause of my displacement; I avowed publicly my hostility to him; I do not think it was in consequence of this that I was called on to be a witness in the habeas corpus proceedings, McFarland did not drink any more than other men in responsible positions.

Mrs. Sarah Lane testified—Live at No 23 Sixth avenue; have lived there eight years; am a married woman; boarded in the same house with prisoner in June, 1868, at No. 50 Sixth avenue; I had a front room on second floor and McFarland occupied the back room, I heard a noise in his room and went in; saw McFarland in his room on the bed; asked him if he was sick; he said "No," I think I took his little boy into my room; I thought he was drunk and I went into his room and saw a piece of bread in his hand; never heard him make any threats toward Richardson.

To Mr. Graham—The appearances I saw in McFarland were symptoms of being under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Graham—Do you know that some stages of insanity are unable to be distinguished by physicians from drunkenness?

Witness—No matter what I know—I know he was drunk.

Mr. Davis—We now offer the decree in the *habeas corpus* matter. The decree stated that both the father and mother be allowed access to the children, and further that the mother have Daniel and the father Percy. This was dated October 31, 1867.

Mr. Davis offered other evidence, but Mr. Graham objected, saying the witnesses should be brought up, and that the time up to two o'clock should be occupied by living witnesses.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Graham should not interrupt in this manner.

Mr. Graham replied, commenting unfavorably on the witnesses of the prosecution.

The Recorder said he could not interfere with the District Attorney, and should allow him to introduce his testimony at any time or in any manner he pleased, and in his opinion he could not change the order in which the evidence was brought by the prosecution.

The Recorder also referred to the outbursts which it was the wont of the senior counsel for the defense, to make on every opportunity he could.

Mr. Graham said he objected to this testimony as not sufficiently proved. Mr. Greeley could not swear to the evidence proposed to be read, which was a statement of McFarland given to Greeley for publication.

Mr. Davis thought it was proved.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible.

Mr. Davis then offered to read the statement of Mr. Richardson in reference to his intended marriage with Mrs. McFarland.

Mr. Spencer in his opening had spoken of this as of such a harrowing character that it induced the insanity of the prisoner.

Mr. Graham objected to it as not being in evidence.

Mr. Davis considered that as the defense had spoken of it in such terms the prosecution should be allowed to prove its real character.

Mr. Graham—No one referred to this but the counsel who opened the case, and every one knows an opening is never fully proved. An opening is intended to show everything connected with the case, and should not be confined to a mere statement of facts. The position of the prosecution is untenable.

Recorder—I do not think counsel for the defense should be held to any statement made in their opening unless substantiated by proof. The testimony is ruled out.

The Recorder asked how long the prosecution was to last.

Mr. Garvin said he thought one day.

The Court then adjourned till Monday to give an opportunity to attend Judge Russell's funeral.

While the room was clearing a fight almost occurred between Mr. Davis and Mr. Graham, the latter gentleman speaking to Mr. Davis in a loud and angry voice, not without oaths, shaking his fist in his face, and telling the Recorder, who came up, that he ought not to have backed him up. Others interfered and the parties were separated.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until the first Monday in October.

ULYSSES HOMEWARD BOUND.

President Grant telegraphs that he will return to Washington on Tuesday.

A SPICY DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The debate in the House yesterday on Mr. Judd's proposition to postpone the tariff bill was quite lively. In reply to Mr. Judd's argument that the consideration of the tariff bill was a mere waste of time, Mr. Schenck charged that there was a preconcerted effort on the part of Mr. Judd and his friends to defeat all that had been attempted by the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the taxes. He said if the tariff bill was killed its epitaph would be robbed to death by *pismires*. This was uttered in such a bitter tone that it aroused the indignation of Mr. Logan and several others who had been opposing the tariff bill. Mr. Logan replied in a spirited manner to Mr. Schenck when the latter retorted that if the term did not suit that gentleman he would modify it so as to read "kicked to death by grasshoppers." Mr. Schenck was aided in this opposition to Judd and Logan by Cox and the Democrats generally, and when the vote was taken, on motion of Mr. Judd to postpone, there was not enough in favor of it to demand tellers.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court has decided that, under the provisions of the act of 1824, in civil actions in courts of the United States, no witness can be excluded because he is a party to, or interested in the case. A decision has also been given that the loaning of money to the Confederate States when subscription to the loan was extorted by fear, and becoming surety on the official bonds of Confederate States officers from motives of friendship to enable such officers, being conscripted, to remain at home with their families, were not acts giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The decision also determines that parties who have taken the amnesty oath in such cases, are entitled to recover.

A large number of minor decisions were made by the court previous to its adjournment yesterday until October 31st.

DEPARTURE OF THE SUPREME JUDGES.

Some of the judges of the Supreme Court have already left for their homes. Judge Bradley starts for New Orleans to-morrow, and Chief Justice Chase for Richmond, to open the Circuit Court. The latter's health is good and he has no intention whatever of going to Europe as has been reported.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DECISION.

Chief Justice Chase on Saturday delivered a long opinion in the case of John Edgar Thompson vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division and others. The opinion declares that the court are unable to find in the Constitution any warrant for exemption from State taxation claimed in behalf of the corporation.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The Controller's Monthly Statement—Receipts in April and Expenditures for March—The Unexpended Balances and Sinking Funds.

From the Controller's books we were permitted to take the subjoined statement of the financial condition of the city on the 1st inst:

RECEIPTS DURING APRIL.

The receipts for the month of April at the Treasurer's office from the various sources enumerated were as follows:

From City Engineer (regulating lots)		$ 165 00
From Joseph French, water works		50 00
From R. J. McGowin, Controller, water bonds sold	$34,000 00	
From accrued interest	1,045 59	$35,045 59
From T. J. McKenna, Alderman Twentieth ward	1 00	
From Streets—First District	8 75	
From Streets—Sec'd District	21 70—	30 45
From publishing special ordinances		38 50
From Vehicle License		2,070 25
From Markets—Diamond,		
From Markets per Clerk		
From Markets per Moore	$1,489 15	
From Markets per Kilgore	6,442 28—	$7,933 43
From Fifth ward Market		353 85
From Building Inspector		268 00
From City gaugers		347 52
From Deputy Mayor Nichols for impounding hogs		7 00
From Monongahela Wharf		1,432 55
From Weighing Coal		178 52
From City Tax, 1869	$3,651 84	
From Business Tax, 1870	1,333 54	
From Water Tax, 1870	2,068 84	
From Special Tax, 1870	794 86—	$7,878 08
From City Weigh Scales		170 43
Total		$56,893 17

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the month of March, the warrants for the payment of which were drawn in the month of April, were as follows:

Interest	$ 1,083 07
Printing	450 00
Fire Engines and Hose	2,072 13
Police	10,225 18
Water Works	5,074 96
Streets	9,632 15
Diamond Markets	301 93
Monongahela Wharf	143 33
Allegheny Wharf	129 83
Weigh Scales	17 55
Contingent Fund	549 76
City Property	1,000 00
Finance Fund	17 00
Fifth Ward Market	16 50
Fire Alarm Telegraph	640 00
Roads	1,203 22
Surveys	567 46
Water Extension	4,718 33
Water Extension Loan Interest	1 45
Water Extension Loan Sinking Fund	500 00
Total	$ 38,657 85

Paid by order of Finance Committee:

Old City Sinking Fund unpaid	1 23
City Tax of 1866 refunded	171 94
Business Tax of '69 refunded	137 01
Special Tax of 1869 refunded	42 82— 353 00

UNEXPENDED BALLANCE.

The unexpended balance in the City Treasury and several sinking funds, all of which are drawing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent., for the benefit of the city, were on the first of May, 1870, as follows:

In Treasury	$213,052 79
Municipal Sinking Fund	139,192 76
Old City Sinking Fund	8,687 92
Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	146 47
Collins tp. Sinking Fund	20 42
Liberty tp. Sinking Fund	11 10
Pitt tp. Sinking Fund	231 98
Peebles tp. Sinking Fund	132 50
Total	$356,472 94
Proceeds of water bonds sold and at interest	80,000 00
Grand Total	$478,472 94

A HEINOUS CRIME.

Two Physicians Charged with Attempting to Procure an Abortion and Causing the Death of a Young Woman—The Accused are Arrested, and One of Them Committed to Jail.

Some days ago Mr. J S. Fleming, a gentleman residing at Blairsville, Junction, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, came to the office of Alderman Nicholson, of the Second ward of this city, and made an information charging Dr. W. A. Pratt and Dr. T. Hewitt, two physicians of this city, with having attempted to procure an abortion upon the person of one Izabella Wemer, a young woman who resided at Blairsville [illegible].

It appears that Miss Wemer resided with her family for some time, and then left them ago she disappeared. After the absence of several days she returned to home, very sick, at once taking to her bed, which she never left alive. Her death occurred on Sunday evening. Miss Wemer made a statement to Mr. Fleming, the substance of which we give below:

The girl, it seems, became acquainted with a young man employed on the railroad, who, under promise of marriage, seduced her. In order to hide her shame she left her home and came to this city. In this she was aided, it is alleged, by a man named Barney Shultz, who brought her to the city and placed her in charge of one of the physicians named in the information, with the understanding that an abortion would be procured. This was some time in the month of March. Miss Wemer remained here until within a few days, undergoing "treatment," when she became very ill and was sent home. As we have stated, she died at the house of Mr. Fleming on Sunday evening, May 1st.

Yesterday an officer arrested Dr. Hewitt at his house on Seventh avenue. He was taken before Alderman Nicholson, when, in default of bail in $5,000, he was committed to jail for a hearing on Saturday at two o'clock, P. M. Dr. Hewitt was consigned to a cell in the county prison on that evening at six o'clock.

Dr. Pratt was also arrested, and bail in the sum of $10,000 required for his appearance at the hearing on Saturday. Mr. John Shearer became surety for Pratt, and the prisoner was released from custody.

Barney Shultz, who is embraced in the information, was arrested in the morning. He is in jail, and will be present at the hearing, when it is expected he will be placed on the witness stand.

We forbear to make any comments upon this case, at the present time, choosing rather to await the facts which may be developed at the hearing.

JAIL BREAKER CAPTURED.

Frankfort, the Railroad Thief, Arrested in Cincinnati.

As a matter of information to the detectives in this locality, we may state that John Frankfort, the alleged railroad thief, who, together with one John Reddy, got out of the new jail building one night and walked away, has been captured. Frankfort, it appears, went to Cincinnati, where he was arrested and committed to jail, in March last, to answer a charge of larceny. Intelligence of his capture reached Warden Scandrett on Saturday, and on Monday or Tuesday he started to Cincinnatti for the purpose of bringing the prisoner back. Mr. Scandrett will arrive here this morning with the jail breaker.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE following table exhibits the amount of coal shipped on the Monongahela during the month of April:

POOL NO. 1.

	Bushels.
Boats	2,056,000
Total	2,056,000

POOL NO. 2.

Boats	3,882,600
Flats	318,100
Total	4,200,700

POOL NO. 3.

Boats	945,700
Flats	255,000
Total	1,200,700

POOL NO. 4.

Boats	669,500
Flats	270,400
Total	939,900
Aggregate	7,397,300

The Solace of Age.

Plantation Bitters is an agreeable compound of St. Croix rum the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is that most invaluable of invigorators—Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated and of the finest quality.

For these reasons Plantation Bitters are recommended as an unequaled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietors, viz: the testimony of thousands in the decline of life, who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to four-score years and upwards.

Sea Moss Farine

from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

The Prince of Advertisers.

Not many papers which come to our editorial sanctum that do not contain the advertisement of Helmbold, the great "Buchu man," of New York. Beginning life a poor boy, he has risen to the position of one of the most extensive dealers in drugs and medicines in New York, by his perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances, and the free use of printers' ink. We have seen it stated that his expense for advertising for the year 1866, will not fall short of $150,000. He has the utmost faith in its benefits, or he would not venture such a fortune, which, to many, seems like "throwing money to the winds," but far different with him. He says he knows he will reap his money back, with more added. Advertisers and all others should heed this suggestion.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

The Microscope

Shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MEETZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD		114
Silver		109
1881 Bonds		116¾
5-20 "	1862	111¾
5-20 "	1864	110¾
5-20 "	1865	110¾
5-20 "	1865, Consols	112¾
5-20 "	1867	111¾
"	1868	111¾
"		107¾

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD	114⅝
Silver	111
1881 Bonds	116⅝
5-20 " 1862	111⅝
5-20 " 1864	110⅝
5-20 " 1865	110⅝
5-20 " 1865, Consols	112⅝
5-20 " 1867	111⅝
5-20 " 1868	111⅝
10-40 "	107⅝

STOCKS.

American Express	49¼
Adams Express	63¼
Merchants Union Express	
Pacific Mail	
Western Union	32⅝
New York Central	97
Erie	24
Reading	101⅞
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	94
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝
Michigan Southern	87⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	93⅛
Chicago and North Western	84⅞
" " " preferred	90
Gregory	
Quartz Hill	
Smith & Parmelee	

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL
London, Sterling	5.59	5 75
Paris, Francs	22½	24½
Berlin, Thalers	82½	84½
Frankfort Florins	48	50

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	114⅝
United States 6s, 1881	116⅝
" " 5-20s, 1862	111⅞
" " 5-20s, 1864	110⅝
" " 5-20s, 1865	110⅝
" " 10-40s	107⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	113⅛
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	113⅛
One Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	87⅞
Central Pacific Railroad	92⅛
Cy. Pacifics	112⅛
Superiors	96

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The volume of trade was not heavy taken as a whole; still for certain leading articles the sales foot up large, and show pretty conclusively that the spring trade is destined to hold out considerably longer. The weather has been all that could be desired; we have had the genuine May article without adulteration. Flour—The market continues to rule firm, with a good trade demand; prices, however, are without any quotable change. The receipts were fair, in addition to what the mills are doing. We occasionally hear of an eastern order for a few hundred barrels, but they don't come often enough, nor are they of sufficient size to produce any excitement in the market. Provisions—The market continues very strong, with a good jobbing demand for hog products. Dealers who are fortunate enough to have a good stock on hand will do well. The tendency is still upward; still it would not be a wise policy to make prices too steep, thereby cutting off a large number of consumers, who would in a measure be compelled to forego the use of bacon should a further advance be adopted. Groceries—Firmness and activity were the prevailing features of the market. Holders generally are in a pleasant humor at the situation of the market. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market was less active, with a fair trade demand for most descriptions. Wheat—The receipts were large, the principal portion going direct to the mills, which are at present well supplied. We continue to quote red winter at 1 15a1 18; choice white 1 25a1 28 per bushel. Oats—Are quiet but unchanged. Holders are not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales, besides oats are relatively as low as any other descriptions of grain; sales on wharf and from depot at 48a49c; from store, 53a54c. Corn—Market very quiet; prices are unchanged. There is very little coming in; ear is held at 83a85c; shelled, 88a90. Rye—Market firm but not very active. We can report limited sales at 95ca1 00 per bushel. Barley—Market quiet, the demand being light; sales were of a similar description. Prices nominal at 85a90c for spring.

APPLES—The receipts for the past five days were 751 bushels, a falling off as compared with the week previous. Holders are firm in their views; sales of extra choice at 4 50a5 00; choice 3 50a4 00; common mixed lots 2 00a2 75 per bbl.

ASHES—Market firmer, with an improved demand; sales of soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4¼c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9a9¼c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, but no lower; sales were made at 50a60c per gallon of 10 pounds.

BUTTER—The demand was principally confined to choice lots for table use, with sales at 32a35 for extra choice; 28a30c for fair to medium; common lots were dull; no sales at any prices; good preferred.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand; previous prices have been steadily maintained. The receipts were fully up with the requirements of the market. The mills are well fortified with wheat, and are doing a good business. The store rates are: Winter wheat, 5 50a6 00a6 12; choice spring, 5 25a5 50; white winter wheat, fancy, 6 75a7 25 per barrel.

BEANS—In good supply and dull but unchanged, at 1 50a1 75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices for fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 3 50; common 2 50a3 00.

BUTTER—Market slow and weak, and an early decline is expected. We continue to quote prime to choice roll at 33a35c.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at 3 00a3 50 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, but the jobbing demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light. Standard brands may be quoted at 23½a24c.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply, with sales of New York Goshen at 18a18½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½a18c. Western Reserve, 16c; factory, 17a17¼c; Hamburgh, 16½a17c.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand rather better but prices unchanged; apples at 6a6½c; peaches at 7a8c for quarters, and 8½a9c for halves. Sales of 150 bbls apples good quality, to go to Chicago, at 6 50. Blackberries, 12a13c; pitted cherries, 26a28c; pared peaches, 17a18c.

EGGS—Dull with increased arrivals; prices are drooping; we now quote at 17a 15c.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers are quoted at 85a90c, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

HAY—The market has undergone no particular change. The stock and receipts were ample. Prices were weak. Sales of prime at 15 00a16 00; choice, 16 50a18 00 per ton; wagon lots at 15 00a20 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—There has been a good traffic in most descriptions of the hog product, and prices have ruled firm; the tendency in values is still upward. Mess pork at 30 00; canvassed sugar cured hams, 19a19½c; plain sugar cured hams, 18a18½c; sugar cured shoulders, 13¾a14c; plain shoulders, 12¾a13¼c; clear sides, 17a17½c; ribbed sides, 16a16½c; clear ribbed, 16½a17c; breakfast bacon, 17¼a18c; dried beef, 19½a20c. Leaf lard in tierces, 17½c; in jars and buckets, 18a18½c; country mixed, in kegs, 8a12c; country choice, 16¼a17½c. Country bacon, in good order, ½a1c per lb less than city cuts. City rendered tallow, 9c; country, 8½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens in good demand and selling rapidly at 95c per pair.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged; sales of prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, in store, at 45a47; river potatoes, 35a40c.

PEANUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee is still quoted at 9a10c.

SEEDS—The season for clover and timothy seeds is about over. Flaxseed, 2 15 bid—a round lot would probably bring 2 20.

ONIONS—The season is about over, still we are reported small sales at irregular prices.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it; 6 00a6 25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1 is strong at 1 30, and No 2 at 87a88c.

LIME—Steady but unchanged. Eastern, 1 75; Cleveland, 2 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand; buyers having pretty much made up their minds that prices have touched bottom were more disposed to take hold. We were reported the following sales of

CRUDE.

The market favored buyers. Sales of 2,000 barrels spot, 40a45 gravity, at 12¼c; sales 1,000 barrels, seller's option, May, at 12¼c; sales of 1,000 barrels, seller's option, May, at 12¼c; sales of 1,000 barrels, seller's option, June, at 12¾c; sales of 1,000 barrels spot, in 500 barrel lots, at 12c; sales of 1,000 barrels, seller's option, May, Parker's Landing oil, at 12c. Quotations—May 12c; asked 12¾c; offered, all year, seller's option, 14½c.

REFINED.

The market yesterday ruled quiet. Buyers appeared shy. The following are the nominal rates; Spot, 27c; May, 27a27¼c; June, 27¼c; August to December, 28½c bid; July, 27½c; buyers' option, all year, nominal at 30c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP—The market opened at 52¾ francs.

OIL CITY—There are plenty of sellers at 4 55 on lower creek, but we can hear of no offers or bids; 4 80 is nominally the figure here.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is weak. Prime light straw to white, 26½c; standard white, 27a27½c; crude, 14¼a14½c.

ROUSEVILLE—The market is firm; offering, 4 40; asking, 4 45.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market very quiet but firm at 4 50.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, May 2, 1870.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since Wednesday was lighter than usual, only 300 to 400 head being the run for the week. The quality of the stock was fair, yet not quite as good as last week. The eastern markets were good in the opening part of the week, and owners held their stock firmly, but during the latter part of the week the market was not so good. Eastern buyers claimed that while the price for cattle and sheep were too high, yet hogs were the only live stock which would be a safe investment for their market. Our local trade bought very sparingly, but the demand for speculation cleared off the light run before the closing day. The

PRICES

Obtained this week show a decrease of price ¼a½c per pound over the previous quotations, as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, 7 75a8 12½; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,2,00, 7 25a7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 6 00a6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 5 00a6 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 5 00a6 00.

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following is the total shipments East from these markets for the week ending on Saturday, as taken from the records of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

NUMBER OF CARS.

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	127	3	27	57
Baltimore	2	1	..	..
Point of Rocks	8	3	..	..
Philadelphia	10	3	27	28
Total	147	7	54	100

HOGS.

The run of hogs was an average one, and the prices of the opening market were maintained throughout the week. The ruling price was not considered too high by the buyer. Quite a number were sold for this retail market. The demand was equal to the run. Since Wednesday night the number of hogs sold was 3,839, as reported by Mr. Imhoff, the weighmaster.

PRICES.

Following were the ruling rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$8 00a8 75
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	8 50a8 87½
Good to prime New York, 150 to 225	8 75a9 12½
Skin fed, 150 to 200	8 25a8 75
Light stock hogs, 80 to 100	7 00a8 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was light, and comprises many fine extra good qualities. The demand was very good, and the pens were readily cleaned out by Saturday afternoon. We learn from the report of Mr. Howland, the gentlemanly sheepweighmaster, that since Wednesday noon 5,258 sheep were sold. The light run, the fair demand, and the good quality of the stock accounts for the advanced rates ruling during the week.

PRICES.

The following were the ruling figures for the closing month: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 5 75a6 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5 25a5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 75a5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 4 25a4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 25a1 75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, May 2, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market to-day was a very good one, the run being an average one. The following are the number of cars of live stock received, as reported by Mr. McKown, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad:

		Cars.
Trueman & Lobman	Chicago	3
F. Hartman	Chicago	3
Marks & Bro	Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamburg	Chicago	2
Haas & Kraus	Chicago	2
L. Rothchild & Ziegler	Chicago	2
Greenwall & Kahn	Chicago	2
Milton Varner	Chicago	2
J. & S. Needy	Chicago	1
C. Byers	Chicago	1
F. Katz	Chicago	1
S. Shamburg	Chicago	1
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	1
L. Koefer	Chicago	1
J. & S. Needy	Mansfield, O.	1
Wm. Wernst	Canton, O.	1
Total		27

As will be seen, the run of cattle was about the same as last week, but generally of a higher order. There were many No. 1 extra cattle on the market, and the high prices which have ruled so long a time past were steadily maintained. The buyers and sellers both claim that cattle cost too much for this market, and that both parties are making no margin. The great railroad monopoly, they claim, charges as high rates to Pittsburgh as through stock to New York and other eastern markets. For instance, cattle consigned to Buffalo are limited to 20,000 lbs to the car, with 15c per hundred less tariff and ten dollars off as a drawback—while to this market our droves are limited to 18,000 lbs to the car, with a higher tariff. The attendance of buyers was very good, and notwithstanding the difficulty in settling a basis for transaction, the stock changed hands quite rapidly. The ruling prices were, for extra No. 1, from 8 00a9 00 per cwt, and for fair to prime, from 7 00a7 75. There were very few stock cattle, which were not wanted, however.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was large, comparatively, but equal to the demand. The number on the market was estimated at between 700 and 800, and the prices were very high. The quality was most generally of a better grade than for some time past. The pens were cleaned out by nine o'clock. The attendance of eastern buyers was very large, and she sheep were bought up immediately on their arrival, and prices advanced very materially. Some nice, heavy wooled sheep yielded 8½c per pound, and the ruling prices appeared to be from 6½ to 8½c for all grades. Below will be found a few of the sales:

1 J. Drum sold 150 wool sheep from Washington county, averaging 95 lbs, at 7½a8½c per lb.

Andrew Stickly sold to A. Born 70 head from Beaver county, at 6½c.

HOGS.

The hog market was almost flat, there being transactions hardly worth mentioning, with small local sales. The advent of the warm weather causes butchering to be dispensed with, and of course an entire absence of any demand.

Emerick & Co., sold 60 hogs during the week at 9 00a10 00 per cwt.

Chas. Byers sold 12 hogs at 8 00a10 00 per cwt.

Jake Rothschild sold 8 hoge at 9 00a10 00 per cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Flour closed quiet and very firm. Wheat dull and drooping; spring 1 16a1 17; winter red and amber western, 1 28a1 31. Rye unchanged. Oats very firm at 53a65c for western in store and afloat. Corn steady at 1 06a1 11 for new mixed western. Pork quiet, about 29 50 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam; 16¾c on spot; 16¼c for May; 16¾c for June, and 16¾c asked, seller for three months, and 16¼c bid. Eggs steady at 17a18c.

DRY GOODS.

Market quiet but steady for all staple styles of textile fabrics. Heavy brown sheetings 14a15½c for best makes. Printing cloths 7a7½c for standard prints; 10¼a11¼c for mous de laines; 15a17c for poor and new styles; Coats' spool thread 8c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle unchanged, with 5 cars from yesterday and 9 to-day. Sheep go off slow at the late high prices; there arrived 1,668 to-day, and sold out at firmer figures; a car of 76 pound Ohio, sheared, at 7½c; one 83 pound at 8c; one car 94 pound at 8¼c. Hogs easier again, with 26 cars to-day selling at 11¼a12c, drsssed.

FINANCIAL.

Money easy at 4a6c on call, chiefly 5. Sterling weak at 9½a9¾c. Gold lower; opening at 114⅞, touched 114⅜, and closed 114½.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Flour unchanged; family 5 00a5 25. Wheat dull at 1 05a1 09. Corn unchanged at 88a90c. Oats steady at 60a62c. Rye firm; supply light at 92a95c. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and pricee ¼c lower; middling 21¼c. Tobacco in good demand; sales of 212 hhds at 5 50a5 58 for trash to fine lugs. Whisky firm at 1 01, and in good demand. Mess pork higher and irregular; 30 00 asked, and 100 bbls sold at this rate, but buyers did not offer over 26 50. Bulk meats in demand at 11¾a14¾c, but held ¼c higher. Bacon higher; shoulders sold at 13c; clear rib and clear sides at 16½a17c, but held at ¼c higher at close; sales were made in the forenoon at quotations. Lard unchanged; there is no demand and but little offered. Butter dull at 28a33c. Eggs 14c and dull. New cheese is selling at 14a15c far factory. Linseed oil higher; 98c offered and but little selling. Lard oil 1 30a1 33 for fair.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 114⅛ buying. Exchange dull at par buying. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 21a21¼c. Hemp firm at 1 20a1 55. Flour firm at 3 90a4 40 for fall superfine; 4 65a4 90 for XX; 5 00a5 50 for XXX; 6 00a7 50 for family brands. Wheat firm but inactive; No 2 spring, 89c; No 2 red fall, 1 05a1 08; choice to fancy, 1 25a1 40. Corn firmer; 1 03 for choice mixed; 1 03a1 05 for choice yellow; 1 06a1 08 for white; fancy white would bring 1 10. Oats active and higher at 60a62c. Barley unchanged at 95ca1 10 for Minnesota. Rye steady at 80a82c. Whisky firm at 1 03. Groceries steady and firm at 10½a12c for Louisiana sugars; 20a23c for Rio coffee; 45a60c for sugar house molasses. Pork active, firm and higher at 29 00a29 50, the latter for extra heavy; dry salt meat stiff with sales of shoulders at 11¾c an advance; bacon active and higher at 12¾a13c for shoulders; 16½a16¾c; clear rib, 17¼c. Cotton held at 17½c. Lard firm at 16¼a16½c. Cattle active at 4½a7½c; hogs steady at 8a9c for good to choice.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Exchange steady and unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat moderately active at 90¼a92½c for No 2; closing quiet at 90¾a91c; this afternoon the market is active at 90½c seller May, and 92½c seller June. Corn quiet and 1a1½c lower; closing at 86½a 87c for No 2; 80c for neglected and 76c for no grade. Oats ½c lower, No 2 closed at 48c. Rye quiet and ½a1c lower; closing at 79a79½c for No 2. Highwines steady at 1 03 for wood and 1 04 for iron bound. Provisions firm and held higher; mess pork closed at 29 00; lard 16a16½c; dry salted shoulders 11¾a11¾c. Cattle dull; 5 50a8 90 for fair cows to prime shipping steers. Hogs opened steady and closed quiet and easy at 8 25a8 60 for common; 8 70a8 90 for fair to medium and 9 00a9 40 for extra.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—Flour firm and country brands of white XX at 6 00a6 50; red do at 5 25a5 50; amber do at 5 25a5 75; spring do at 4 50a5 00. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 red winter, 1 17; No 2 held at 1 10. Corn lower; new mixed, 93c; old No 1 yellow in light demand at 95c. Oats firm and 55c offered for car lots on spot. Rye steady at 90a95c. Barley heavy and held at 80a90c for State and Canada. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined held at 23½a24cc and standard white on spot; crude steady at 5 50 per bbl.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, May 4.—Flour dull. Wheat active and 1a2c better; No 1 white Michigan, 1 37; amber Michigan, 1 13; No 1 red, 1 17; No 2 do, 1 12; No 3 do, 1 05. Corn a shade better; No 1 at 93c; No 2, 90½c; yellow, 95½c. Oats unchanged; No 1, 55c; No 2, 53c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Flour very active. Wheat less firm; Maryland red, 1 55a1 60; Pennsylvania, 1 45a1 50. Corn firm; white, 1 13a1 15; yellow, 1 13. Oats firm at 63a65c. Mess pork firm at 29 00a29 25. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18¾c. Lard firm at 17¼c. Whisky in good demand.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Flour firm but not active. Wheat very quiet; Penna red, 1 34a1 35; white, 1 40a1 45. Rye steady at 1 10. Corn dull; mixed, 1 06. Oats dull, western 61a62c. Provisions very firm. Mess pork, 29. Lard 16¾a17c. Whisky firm at 1 06.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 94c for No. 1 and 90¾c for No 2. Corn firm at 88c for No 2. Oats, rye and barley nominal. Freights nominal at 5½a11c to Buffalo and Oswego.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Cotton dull at 21¾c. Flour nominal. Corn 1 12a1 15. Oats 65c. Hay 24 00a25 00. Bran 26 00a26 50. Lard 17a18½c. Pork 29 00a29 50; bacon shoulders 13½c; sides 17¼a17½c.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—BRIGHAM—On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rector of Calvary Church, Mr. CHARLES H. BRADLEY to Miss MAY T. BRIGHAM, eldest daughter of Mr. C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETERS—SPEER—On Wednesday, April 27th, at the residence of Wm. J. Kane, Allegheny City, by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., W. W. PETERS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss CALLIE W. SPEER, of Allegheny city.

COTTRELL—WOLF—On Thursday morning, April 28th, at the residence of the bride's father, Birmingham, by the Rev. Samuel Laird, W. P. COTTRELL of Columbia, Pa., and AGNES M., eldest daughter of D. A. Wolf, of former place.

HARTLEY—WARDENBURG—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. R. J. Costar, HOWARD HARTLEY, of this city, and Miss SALLIE E. WARDENBURG, of Baltimore.

WALL—RITCHIE—On April 28th, by Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. WM. H. WALL and Miss ANNIE E. RITCHIE, both of Allegheny, Pa.

SELLERS—BROWN—April 28, at First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., assisted by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Mr. ROBERT F. SELLERS, Jr., and Miss A. CORA BROWN, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED

BRACKENRIDGE—On Wednesday, May 4, in West Philadelphia, ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE.

JONES—May 4th, at twenty minutes to four o'clock, KATE F., daughter of Jerome and late Sarah Jones, aged 20 years, 11 months and 20 days.

FINLAY—On Tuesday evening, May 3d, at 5½ o'clock, JAMES FINLAY, in the 47th year of his age.

SMITH—On Monday, at 7 p. m., May 2d, LIZZIE T. SMITH, of congestion of the brain, in the 12th year of her age.

BLACKLEY—On Thursday, May 3d, at 2 o'clock a. m., BELLA P., daughter of Joseph and Isabella Blackley, aged 2 years.

RAMALEY—On Thursday afternoon, April 28, JONATHAN RAMALEY, father of John D. Ramaley, aged 60 years.

HARVEY—On Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, SIDNEY MELISSA, wife of Frank Harvey, in her 39th year.

HILL—On Friday, April 29, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of James B. Hill, aged 46 years.

MAGUIRE—On Friday, 29th, at 3 o'clock p.m., a. the residence of David F. Evans, Franklin twp., Mrs. NANCY MAGUIRE, wife of the late Patrick Maguire, aged 54 years.

ANDERSON—On Wednesday, April 27th, at 10 o'clock p.m., ROSCOE EGGENE ANDERSON, infant son of W. G. and Sadie A. Anderson.

DORIS—ROBERT, infant son of John and Celia Doris, aged 2 years.

RAHM—On Saturday morning, April 30, at 11 o'clock, VIRGINIA K., wife of Edward Rahm.

MCCLELLAND—At Cincinnati, on Sunday morning, May 1, at 2 o'clock, of heart disease, JOHN MCCLELLAND, formerly of Pittsburgh.

CARSON—At his residence, 74 Ledlie street Allegheny, May 2d, JAMES CARSON, in his 78th year.

JARDON—On Monday morning, May 2d, at 10 o'clock JANE JARDON, formerly of Shankhill, near Loughbrickland, county Down, Ireland, in her 85th year.

LAUER—On Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, CHARLES LAUER, in the 34th year of his age.

An Old Falacy Exploded.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning any thing, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilisophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structuree to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences, which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

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